



**FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE**

Daily Report

China

**FBIS-CHI-94-055
Tuesday
22 March 1994**

Daily Report

China

FBIS-CHI-94-055

CONTENTS

22 March 1994

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

General

| | |
|---|---|
| News Agency Protests on Photographer Incident [AFP] | 1 |
| Beijing Abstains From Voting on IAEA Resolution on DPRK [XINHUA] | 1 |
| U.S. To Deploy Patriot Missiles to South Korea [XINHUA] | 2 |
| Newspaper Views Super 301, Japanese-U.S. Trade Disputes [RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION 19 Mar] | 2 |

United States & Canada

| | |
|---|---|
| GUANGMING RIBAO Urges Stop Using Human Rights as Pretext [XINHUA] | 3 |
| Ford Motors Official Interviewed on Joint Venture, MFN [XINHUA] | 3 |
| XINHUA Domestic Interview | 4 |

Central Eurasia

| | |
|---|---|
| U.S. Secretary's Trip Seen as 'Exerting Pressure on Russia' [Beijing International] | 5 |
| XINHUA Reports Russia's Rejection of NATO Membership | 5 |
| PRC, Kazakhstan Sign Boundary Accord 21 March [XINHUA] | 6 |
| CIS Seeks Legal Basis for CIS Economic Union Treaty [XINHUA] | 6 |

Northeast Asia

| | |
|--|---|
| 'Commentary' Assesses Sino-Japanese Relations [XINHUA] | 6 |
| Article Views Development of Sino-Japanese Relations [XINHUA] | 7 |
| Vice President Rong Yiren Meets Japanese Guests [XINHUA] | 8 |
| Official Says Japan Major Economic, Trade Partner of Shanghai [XINHUA] | 8 |
| Nanjing, Japan Cooperate To Develop High-Tech Sector [XINHUA] | 8 |

Southeast Asia & Pacific

| | |
|--|----|
| Cambodia's Sihanouk Reportedly Released From Hospital [AFP] | 9 |
| Ramos Praises Filipino-Chinese Contributions to Nation [XINHUA] | 9 |
| Jiangsu Supports Sino-Singapore Industrial Project [XINHUA] | 9 |
| Guangxi To Earmark 667 Hectares for Singapore Companies [CHINA DAILY 21 Mar] | 10 |

Near East & South Asia

| | |
|--|----|
| Foreign Ministry Spokesman Criticizes Indian Forum on Tibet [XINHUA] | 10 |
| Further on Indian Conference [AFP] | 10 |
| Foreign Trade Minister Meets Israeli Guests [XINHUA] | 11 |
| Li Lanqing Meets Israeli Minister of Industry, Trade [XINHUA] | 11 |
| Sino-Israeli Economic, Trading Cooperation Conference Held [XINHUA] | 11 |

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Political & Social

| | |
|--|----|
| Qiao Shi Reviews Letters Sent to NPC Session [XINHUA] | 12 |
| Central Leaders Attend Plenary Meeting 21 Mar [Beijing TV] | 12 |

| | |
|---|----|
| Premier Li Peng, Others Attend Press Reception [XINHUA] | 12 |
| Li Discusses Maintaining Price Stability [XINHUA] | 12 |
| Notes Achievements of Session [XINHUA] | 13 |
| Discusses Relations With U.S. [XINHUA] | 13 |
| Discusses Cooperation Situation With UK [XINHUA] | 13 |
| Discusses Nuclear Inspection in DPRK [XINHUA] | 14 |
| Li Lanqing Discusses Reentry Into GATT at News Reception [XINHUA] | 14 |
| Tian Jiyun Views NPC Ties With Foreign Parliaments [XINHUA] | 14 |
| NPC Stresses Popularizing Agricultural Technology [XINHUA] | 15 |
| Deputies Claim SEZs Need New Strategies [XINHUA] | 15 |
| NPC Session Elects 2 Standing Committee Members [XINHUA] | 16 |
| Deputies Explore Ways To Narrow Regional Gaps [XINHUA] | 16 |
| NPC Deputies on Implementing Share-Holding System [XINHUA] | 17 |
| NPC Deputies Discuss Inflation, Price Controls [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE] | 18 |
| Deputies on Sharpening Contradictions Among People [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE] | 19 |
| Deputies Stress Pragmatism in Executing Plan [XINHUA] | 20 |
| NPC Deputies on Socialist Market Economy [XINHUA] | 21 |
| Experts: 'Moderate' Economic Performance in 1994 [XINHUA] | 24 |
| Fujian Deputy Wants Funds To Fight Smuggling [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE] | 24 |
| NPC Delegates Propose Conditional Euthanasia [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE] | 25 |
| Li Peng's Government Work Report Revised [XINHUA] | 25 |
| Newspaper Views Amendments to Government Work Report [Hong Kong WEN WEI PO 22 Mar] | 26 |
| Henan Deputies Call for Collecting Opinions [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE] | 27 |
| Legislation Passed for Xiamen Economic Zone [XINHUA] | 27 |
| Jilin Deputies Seek Rural Economic Development [XINHUA] | 28 |
| Guangxi Region Leaders Hold News Conference [Beijing TV] | 28 |
| Governor on Improving Guizhou's Economy [XINHUA] | 30 |
| Tibet Party Secretary Meets With Veterans in Beijing [Lhasa Radio] | 31 |
| Articles Urge Curbing Peasants' Move Into Cities [XINHUA] | 31 |
| Strengthening Economic Legislation Urged [XINHUA] | 32 |
| Qiao Shi Addresses Closing Session [XINHUA] | 32 |
| Second Session of Eighth NPC Closes [XINHUA] | 33 |
| XINHUA Comments on Closing | 33 |
| XINHUA Reports on Closing of NPC Session | 36 |
| RENMIN RIBAO Hails NPC, CPPCC Closing [XINHUA] | 37 |
| CPPCC Standing Committee Submits Work Report [XINHUA] | 39 |
| Delegates Seek Greater NPC Power, PLA Control [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 19 Mar] | 45 |
| Activist Detained Before Hosokawa's Arrival [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 22 Mar] | 45 |
| Bao Ge Released 22 Mar [AFP] | 46 |
| Security Forces Said Trying To Defuse 'Challenge' [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 22 Mar] | 46 |
| Dissidents Continue Campaign for Political Reform [Tokyo KYODO] | 47 |
| Government Bans Latest Edition of NEWSWEEK [Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD 22 Mar] | 48 |
| Deng Daughter Takes Legal Action for Book Piracy [FAZHI RIBAO 2 Mar] | 48 |
| 'Deng Xiaoping and Contemporary China' Published [XINHUA] | 48 |
| Article Portrays Deng Xiaoping 'Playing Bridge' [Hong Kong KUANG CHIAO CHING 16 Mar] | 49 |
| Minister Rules Out Solidarity-Type Trade Unions [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 22 Mar] | 51 |
| National Network To Help Safeguard Workers' Rights [Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD 22 Mar] | 51 |
| Birth Rate Set at 19 Per Thousand for 1993 [XINHUA] | 52 |

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

East Region

| | |
|--|----|
| Fu Xishou Addresses Anhui Auditing Work Conference [Hefei Radio] | 53 |
|--|----|

| | |
|---|----|
| Anhui Speeds Up Construction of Small Towns [XINHUA] | 53 |
| Anhui Province Becomes Key Mineral Producer [XINHUA] | 54 |
| Fujian Government To Expand Provincial Forestry Economy [XINHUA] | 54 |
| Xiamen Marks 10th Anniversary of Deng Visit [Fuzhou Radio] | 54 |
| Xiamen Economic Zone Improves Investment Environment [XINHUA] | 55 |
| Xiamen Special Economic Zone Speeds Up Development [XINHUA] | 55 |
| Xiamen Issues Stocks To Raise Funds [XINHUA] | 55 |
| Jiangsu's Rural Savings Deposits Up [XINHUA] | 55 |
| Jiangsu Attracts Strong Taiwan Investment [XINHUA] | 56 |
| Bank Savings in Jiangsu's Rural Areas Total 50 Billion [XINHUA] | 56 |
| Wu Bangguo, Huang Ju Offer Regards to Painter's Centenary [XINHUA] | 56 |
| Deputy Governor Ji Yunshi on Market Mechanisms in Jiangsu [XINHUA] | 56 |
| UN FAO Farming School Program Initiated in Jiangxi [XINHUA] | 57 |
| Shandong Governor Calls For Greater Efforts in Reform [Jinan Radio] | 57 |
| Shandong Reports Progress in Economic Development Zones [Jinan Radio] | 58 |
| Shandong Becoming Key Vegetable Producer [XINHUA] | 58 |
| Foreign Trade Fair in Shandong's Qingdao Sets Record [XINHUA] | 58 |
| Shengli Oilfield Prospecting in Progress in Shandong [XINHUA] | 58 |
| 2d Session of 10th Shanghai People's Congress Opens 18 Feb [WEN HUI BAO 19 Feb] | 59 |
| Shanghai Replaces Swap Market With Forex Interbank Market [XINHUA] | 59 |
| Shanghai Municipality Speeds Up Afforestation [XINHUA] | 60 |
| Shanghai CPC Expels 300 for Corruption Offences [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE] | 60 |
| Shanghai Export Fair Closes [XINHUA] | 60 |
| Shanghai To Increase Efforts To Attract Taiwan Firms [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE] | 60 |
| Economy in Shanghai's Chang Jiang River Delta Develops [XINHUA] | 61 |
| Shanghai's Chang Jiang Channel To Open to More Vessels [XINHUA] | 62 |
| Laborers Pour Into Shanghai in Spring Labor Influx [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE] | 62 |
| Zhejiang Governor Addresses Banking Conference [Hangzhou Radio] | 62 |
| Li Zemin Chairs Provincial People's Congress Meeting [ZHEJIANG RIBAO 20 Feb] | 63 |
| Zhejiang People's Congress Holds First Presidium Meeting [Hangzhou Radio] | 63 |
| Zhejiang Takes Steps To Protect Agriculture [XINHUA] | 63 |
| Zhejiang's Macroeconomic Control Yields Marked Results [ZHEJIANG RIBAO 23 Feb] | 64 |
| Zhejiang Province Outlines Reform Program for 1994 [XINHUA] | 65 |
| Zhejiang Increases Construction of Financial Market [XINHUA] | 65 |
| Zhejiang's Ningbo Port Handles Increasingly More Cargo [XINHUA] | 66 |
| XINHUA Notes Ningbo's Economic Development in Zhejiang | 66 |

Central-South Region

| | |
|--|----|
| Afforestation in Full Swing in Southern Region [XINHUA] | 67 |
| More Funds To Combat Guangzhou's 'Worrisome Social Order' [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE] | 67 |
| Guangdong Peasants Engage in Spring Plowing [XINHUA] | 67 |
| Guangdong Province To Emphasize Overall Forestry Benefits [XINHUA] | 68 |
| Private Industry 'Growing Fast' in Guangdong Province [XINHUA] | 68 |
| Guangzhou's Zijin County Attracting Overseas Investors [XINHUA] | 68 |
| Guangdong Province Improves Port Services [XINHUA] | 69 |
| Guangdong Increases Investment in Basic Research [XINHUA] | 69 |
| Guangdong's Shantou Receives Taiwan Investments [XINHUA] | 69 |
| Guangdong Farmers Busy With Spring Farming [XINHUA] | 70 |
| Guangdong 'Smoothly' Implements New Taxation System [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE] | 70 |
| More Guangdong Farmers Moving Into New Houses [XINHUA] | 71 |
| Siemens Invests in Guangzhou Telecommunications Sector [XINHUA] | 71 |
| Guangzhou-Shenzhen Railway Line Resumes Operations [XINHUA] | 71 |
| Transport, Telecommunications Networks Develop in Shenzhen [XINHUA] | 71 |
| Hong Kong Dollar 'May' Circulate in Shenzhen, Zhuhai [Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD 18 Mar] | 72 |
| Business of State Treasury Bonds in Shenzhen 'Brisk' [XINHUA] | 72 |
| Guangxi To Speed Up Construction of Economic Zone [XINHUA] | 73 |
| Guangxi Nonferrous Metals Industry Reports Growth in 1993 [Nanning Radio] | 73 |
| Secretary Attends 2d Hainan CPPCC Committee 2d Session [Haikou Radio] | 73 |

| | |
|--|----|
| Hainan Secretary Attends CPPCC Committee Closing Session [Haikou Radio] | 74 |
| Yang Shangkun Inspects Hainan Economic Zone 9-15 Mar [XINHUA] | 75 |
| Airport Under Construction on Hainan Island [XINHUA] | 75 |
| Henan Secretary, Governor Attend Provincial CPPCC Session [Zhengzhou Radio] | 75 |
| 'Experts' Suggest Henan's Zhengzhou as Finance Center [XINHUA] | 76 |
| Export of Labor Major Currency Source for Henan [XINHUA] | 76 |
| Hubei Secretary Attends Provincial CPPCC Concluding Session [Wuhan Radio] | 76 |
| Hubei To Fund Three Gorges International Airport [XINHUA] | 77 |
| Hubei To Expand Posts, Telecommunications Sector [XINHUA] | 78 |
| Mammoth Reservoir in Hubei To Purify Chang Jiang [XINHUA] | 78 |
| Secretary, Governor at Hunan People's Congress Conclusion [Changsha Radio] | 78 |
| Hunan Province Starts Work on 51-km Expressway [XINHUA] | 79 |
| Hunan Province Stresses Infrastructural Construction [XINHUA] | 79 |
| Hunan To Double Power Output Through Foreign Investment [CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY) 13-19 Mar] | 79 |

Southwest Region

| | |
|---|----|
| Southwest Region Coordination Results in Bumper Harvest [XINHUA] | 80 |
| Guizhou Secretary Views Political Work [Guiyang Radio] | 80 |
| Guizhou Secretary Attends Procuratorial Meeting [Guiyang Radio] | 81 |
| Sichuan Secretary Speaks at Propaganda, Ideology Meeting [Chengdu Radio] | 81 |
| Sichuan Makes Progress in Transfer of Property Rights [XINHUA] | 82 |
| Sichuan Agricultural High-Tech Zone Proves Successful [XINHUA] | 82 |
| World Bank-Aided Housing Project Begins in Sichuan [XINHUA] | 82 |
| Sichuan Newspaper Calls For Reform, Development, Stability [SICHUAN RIBAO 15 Feb] | 83 |
| Sichuan Lists More Projects for Foreign Investment [XINHUA] | 84 |
| Endemic Diseases Under Control in Sichuan Province [XINHUA] | 84 |
| Tibet Holds Judicial, Procuratorial, Security Work Meeting [XIZANG RIBAO 25 Feb] | 84 |
| Tibetan Official Interviewed on Tax Reform [XIZANG RIBAO 7 Feb] | 85 |
| Tibet To Promote State-Owned Enterprises Reform [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE] | 86 |
| Tibet Promotes Legislation To Increase Economic Growth [XINHUA] | 86 |
| Tibet Builds Closer Ties With Outside World [XINHUA] | 86 |
| Tibet Sets Up Marriage Management Association [XINHUA] | 87 |
| Tibet Achieves Progress in Livestock Farming [XINHUA] | 87 |
| Tibet To Carry Out 113 Key Scientific Programs [XINHUA] | 87 |
| Tibet Increases Number of Rural Industrial Enterprises [XINHUA] | 88 |
| Tibet Leads in Forest Coverage [XINHUA] | 88 |
| Tibetan Farmers Broaden Income With New Ideas [XINHUA] | 88 |
| Yunnan Secretary Urges Strengthened Party Building [Kunming Radio] | 89 |
| Yunnan Leader Speaks at Closing of Provincial CPPCC Meeting [Kunming Radio] | 89 |
| Roundup Views Yunnan's Efforts To Open Up [XINHUA] | 90 |
| Citizens in Yunnan Province Live Longer, Healthier Lives [XINHUA] | 91 |
| Yunnan Biologists Try New Way To Protect Plants [XINHUA] | 91 |
| Soil Erosion in Yunnan 'Growing More Serious' [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE] | 92 |
| Yunnan Exports More Machinery, Electrical Products [XINHUA] | 92 |

North Region

| | |
|---|----|
| Beijing Secretary Speaks at Propaganda Conference [BEIJING RIBAO 28 Feb] | 93 |
| Beijing Vows To Attract More Foreign Investment [XINHUA] | 93 |
| Beijing Secretary Meets With Kuomintang Committee Leaders [BEIJING RIBAO 5 Mar] | 94 |
| Beijing Executes Six for Robbing Taxis, Killing Drivers [BEIJING RIBAO 5 Mar] | 95 |
| Savings Deposits in Beijing Increase Sharply [XINHUA] | 95 |
| Government Efforts Benefit Beijing's Non-Staple Food Market [XINHUA] | 95 |
| Hebei Secretary Inspects Langfang Development Zone [Shijiazhuang Radio] | 96 |
| Hebei Governor Discusses 1994 Economic Arrangements [Shijiazhuang Radio] | 96 |
| Hebei Official Analyzes Reasons for Financial Difficulties [Hebei Radio] | 97 |
| Hebei Launches Major Afforestation Project [XINHUA] | 97 |
| Hebei Sees 'Marked Results' in Using World Bank Loans [Shijiazhuang Radio] | 98 |
| Hebei Maintains Low Unemployment Rate in Urban Areas [XINHUA] | 98 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Hebei's Qinhuangdao City Cracks Down on Counterfeiters [Shijiazhuang Radio] | 98 |
| Inner Mongolia Secretary Views Setting Up Service System [NEIMENGGU RIBAO 2 Mar] | 99 |
| Inner Mongolia Promotes More Women To Leadership Roles [XINHUA] | 100 |
| Inner Mongolian Port Cities Benefit From Opening Up [XINHUA] | 100 |
| Standard of Living Increases for Inner Mongolian Herdsmen [XINHUA] | 100 |
| Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region To Improve Local Economy [XINHUA] | 100 |
| XINHUA Lists Richest Towns, Villages in Inner Mongolia | 101 |
| Inner Mongolian Herdsmen Increase Annual Incomes [XINHUA] | 102 |
| Forest Shelter Belt Project Progresses in Inner Mongolia [XINHUA] | 102 |
| Tianjin Secretary Holds Talks With Deputies [TIANJIN RIBAO 4 Mar] | 102 |
| Tianjin Secretary Attends Closing of CPPCC Session [TIANJIN RIBAO 6 Mar] | 103 |
| Tianjin Municipal Government To Promote Agriculture [XINHUA] | 104 |
| Tianjin To Implement High-Technology Program [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE] | 104 |
| Tianjin To Develop Geothermal Energy Resources [XINHUA] | 104 |
| Tianjin Port Increases Pace of Transport Construction [XINHUA] | 104 |
| Auto Industry Becoming Pillar of Tianjin's Economy [XINHUA] | 105 |

TAIWAN

| | |
|---|-----|
| Taipei Withdraws From CITES Standing Committee Meeting [CNA] | 106 |
| CITES To Decide on Trade Sanctions 25 Mar [CNA] | 106 |
| Gorbachev Meets Minister of Foreign Affairs Chien [CNA] | 107 |
| Executive Yuan Appoints New Vice Defense Minister, Others [Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO 26 Feb] | 107 |

General

News Agency Protests on Photographer Incident

HK2103142094 Hong Kong AFP in English 1356 GMT
21 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, March 21 (AFP)—Agence France-Presse protested to the Chinese foreign ministry Monday after police grabbed the camera of an AFP photographer who had been taking pictures of a protest in Beijing's Tiananmen Square. AFP's Beijing bureau chief, Gilles Campion, filed a verbal protest with the authorities after police seized the camera of photographer Manuel Ceneta and opened it up to expose the film.

Witnesses said several hundred people had gathered behind security barriers on the eastern side of the square to watch delegates leave the Chinese parliament building. At about 10:45 a.m. (0245 GMT), two protesters stationed at different parts of the square hurled pamphlets at the passing delegates. Uniformed and plainclothed police, who have been controlling access to the square since parliament opened its annual session on March 10, quickly moved to disperse the crowd, seal off the area and destroy the photographer's film.

The official news agency Xinhua later issued a dispatch quoting a foreign ministry spokesman, who criticized AFP. It is "improper for foreign journalists to cover news in China without going through necessary formalities," the dispatch cited the spokesman, who was not identified, as saying. "The spokesman also said that two Chinese women were stopped by other citizens for disturbing public order this morning," the agency said, without saying whether the two had been arrested or had any connection with the pamphlet incident.

Tiananmen Square was the scene of massive pro-democracy protests which were crushed by the army during the night of June 3-4, 1989.

Dissidents and intellectuals have made several attempts to put across their pro-democracy and pro-human rights views ever since delegates began arriving from all over China for the parliament session.

Three open letters have been sent to delegates, but Monday was the first time dissidents have openly defied the police.

Before the session began police launched a massive intimidation campaign with the arrest of some 15 dissidents, forcing some of the better-known to stay away from the capital while parliament met. Four foreign correspondents were briefly held for questioning by police after they met with dissidents during the visit to Beijing by US Secretary of State Warren Christopher March 11 to 14.

Beijing Abstains From Voting on IAEA Resolution on DPRK

OW2203082294 Beijing XINHUA in English 0631
GMT 22 Mar 94

[Text] Vienna, March 21 (XINHUA)—The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) adopted a resolution here today urging the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) to allow it to complete all the requested inspection of nuclear facilities in the country.

During a special meeting of the IAEA's 35-member board, 25 members voted for the resolution. Some members, including China, abstained while the other members did not participate in the balloting.

The resolution calls on the DPRK "immediately to allow the IAEA to complete all requested inspection activities and to comply fully with its safeguards agreement."

IAEA Director-General Hans Blix briefed board members during the meeting on details of the IAEA's inspection of the DPRK's seven declared nuclear power sites earlier this month.

He said that because the inspection team was barred from carrying out necessary inspection activities at a radioactive chemical laboratory, the IAEA could not draw any conclusion on whether nuclear materials had been diverted or reprocessed in the laboratory since February 1993.

Thus, the IAEA is ready to renew inspection of nuclear power sites in the DPRK, the director-general said.

But he stressed that there was no proof that the DPRK had done anything suspicious since February 1993 when the last full inspections were carried out.

The DPRK insists its nuclear program is for peaceful purposes only.

According to reports from the United Nations, the DPRK issued a statement today saying it had "accepted the IAEA inspection necessary for the continuity of safeguards from March 1 to 15."

The IAEA inspection team was able to carry out satisfactorily all the activities in the DPRK's nuclear facilities as specified in the Vienna agreement, it said.

The statement said the DPRK side showed "flexibility as an expression of its good-will by agreeing to the impermanent demands from the IAEA Secretariat" during the inspection.

"If the IAEA Secretariat tries to provoke us in an attempt to launch another pressure kickup against DPRK," the statement warned, "we will have no other alternative but to respond with our resolute countermeasures."

In a speech to the board's meeting, Chinese delegate Chen Shiqu said that as a board member seriously

concerned with the developments, China always hopes that the efforts to resolve the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula will continue and be in the right direction until a satisfactory settlement is achieved.

China has all along been opposed to the exertion of pressures, because any pressure will be futile, Chen said.

U.S. To Deploy Patriot Missiles to South Korea

OW2103205594 Beijing XINHUA in English 2030 GMT 21 Mar 94

[Text] Washington, March 21 (XINHUA)—U.S. President Bill Clinton said today that the United States will send Patriot air-defense missiles to South Korea.

"It is our national interest and in the interest of the security of the people of South Korea and the security of our armed forces there to send Patriot missiles at this time and we are going to do that," Clinton told reporters when he arrived in Deerfield Beach, Florida, for a health care meeting.

Clinton described the deployment as "purely defensive in nature" and as part of a continued modernization of U.S. armed forces in South Korea.

There are about 37,000 American military forces in South Korea.

The United States has also decided to resume a joint military exercise with South Korea and suspended the third round of formal talks scheduled today in Geneva with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK).

"As to the next issues, I think we just have to wait and see what will happen. I can't say more today," Clinton claimed.

Newspaper Views Super 301, Japanese-U.S. Trade Disputes

HK2103131894 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 19 Mar 94 p 6

["Jottings on International Events" column by Jian Mei (0494 2734): "See How Economic Superpowers Play 'Karate'"]

[Text] Karate and white karate clothes give us a calm feeling. Yet every stroke a karate player makes is intended to hurt his opponent and make him fall. He relies on his own strength which cannot be questioned in the least.

It seems that the United States and Japan, the two economic superpowers, also have been playing "karate" these days. The United States, which is running a trade deficit of nearly \$60 billion with Japan, was unable to free itself from being held by Japan by the side of its waist. Now, Clinton has lifted up the big stick of "Super 301" and Japan can do nought but back away. Five days before the big stick hit, Japan made concessions on the

question of the U.S. Motorola Telecommunications Corporation's access to the main part of its mobile phone market, thus temporarily avoiding a vicious war. But has the storm subsided? People with an understanding of the issue would say: It may not have.

What is "Super 301?" It came into being six years ago and is an amendment to article 301 of the "1974 U.S. Trade Act." The amendment provides that the United States can carry out investigations of and talks with, within limited periods, any country whose trade behavior it regards as "unfair" and "illegal" and, if the talks fail, it can unilaterally adopt compulsory retaliatory measures.

However, just at the end of last year, over 100 countries signed the GATT Uruguay Round Multilateral Trade Negotiations Agreements in Geneva, which urged all countries to resolve global trade disputes through participation and cooperation. But now, the United States has openly threatened Japan with unilateral sanctions and the agreements are freshly made. Public opinion around the world maintains that Clinton has violated competition laws and regulations. In this regard, countries like Australia, Britain, and France have made loud noises. The Australian Trade Minister McMullan [mai ke ma lun 7796 0344 7456 0243] [Bureau records show Peter Cook as Australian Trade Minister] pointed out that forcing Japan to increase imports of U.S. products by compulsory means will undoubtedly sacrifice the interests of other countries. European countries like Britain and France are currently experiencing acute trade friction with the United States and are overtly and covertly receiving similar threats from the United States. Therefore, their criticisms are particularly sharp. French Prime Minister Edouard Balladur even criticized the United States for pursuing trade hegemony and seriously damaging the international free trade system.

Given the fact that "Super 301" has caused Japan to make some concessions within a few days and the strong responses this has evoked around the world, can it really radically change the United States' trade deficit with Japan? The answer is that it may not. In fact, "Super 301" directly originated with the Japanese-U.S. trade frictions and with the absence of progress in trade talks. The United States also directed it at Japan when it made use of the article last time and succeeded in forcing Japan to open its timber, supercomputer, and satellite markets. Despite this, the United States has kept an increasingly large trade deficit running with Japan. The dispute has already been brewing for quite some time. Moreover, the concessions Japan has made under pressure from the United States are merely one aspect of their trade dispute. The "victory" Clinton has won by using the big stick in violation of the rules will probably be only good enough for him to win a few votes in the upcoming interim elections.

On the last two occasions the United States brandished the big stick of "Super 301," it only lifted it up but did not strike anyone. The interests of Japan and the United

States are intertwined. In playing karate they have to be serious, while also having to be not so serious, and each side has to hit the other's vital parts while not hurting itself. Only the two countries themselves have a tacit understanding of their own interests and own advances and withdrawals.

United States & Canada

GUANGMING RIBAO Urges Stop Using Human Rights as Pretext

OW2203080794 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 22 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, March 22 (XINHUA)—One cannot use human rights as a pretext for sticking one's nose into the internal affairs of other countries, according to a signed article in today's "GUANGMING" DAILY [GUANGMING RIBAO].

While calling for an end to this practice, the article said that some people abroad would always like to use human rights as a pretext and flagrantly interfere in China's domestic affairs.

Time and again they put forward lists of names of allegedly persecuted people of various kinds and ask, in disregard of the laws of China, for earlier release of prisoners on the lists. They threaten otherwise to impose sanctions on China or to cancel certain favorable treatment.

A country must have its own laws and regulations compatible with its internal conditions, the article said. "It is universally acknowledged that people who break the laws must be punished according to relevant laws in that country."

It is unacceptable, even though it is laughable, that the lists of names of such alleged victims of human rights and the so-called facts published are often based merely on hearsay and rumors.

For instance, some of the people on the lists are just described as having the name of so and so, with no other detailed information such as age, address or origin.

On some occasions, the handful of overseas critics simply distort the facts and stick labels of high-sounding noble causes—such as for the cause of democracy or for political differences or for religious beliefs—on listed criminals who have actually been convicted in China of various crimes, such as arson or murder.

These foreigners with ulterior motives falsely allege that criminals who are actually receiving fair treatment and enjoying sound health have been cruelly tortured and are on the verge of death.

China rules itself, and will always do so, only in accordance with its own laws and regulations. Others may have different opinions about such laws and regulations, but they can never be authorized to change them or to

ask China to handle its domestic affairs in line with the laws and decrees of another country.

People abroad who would like to use the laws and regulations of their own country as a model and to force other countries to accept these laws are in practice interfering in other countries' affairs.

A country, as well as its laws, has its dignity. Relevant bodies in China will put on trial people who have broken the law on the Chinese mainland, in accordance with the laws and regulations of China. The Chinese Government does not allow any other foreign country to interfere in such affairs. All these efforts are aimed at safeguarding the dignity of the country and its laws, the article said.

It is a right and proper duty of all governments of different countries to defend their own laws and order, and vindicate the political stability of their countries, but it is not justified for some foreign people to stick their nose in China's domestic affairs, the article stressed.

Ford Motors Official Interviewed on Joint Venture, MFN

OW1903000794 Beijing XINHUA in English 2321 GMT 18 Mar 94

[By Wang Nan: "Ford To Fully Participate in China's Auto Industry"]

[Text] Dearborn, Michigan, March 18 (XINHUA)—Ford Motor Company, expecting to announce its first joint venture in China as early as next month, is fully prepared to tap the Asian country's vast vehicle market.

The Ford-China joint venture, which has been under consideration for nearly two years, was expected to be announced "in next couple of months or even sooner than that," James Paulsen, president of the Ford China operations, said in an interview with XINHUA here today.

"We are optimistic that we can put together a good program and meets the needs of the Chinese people and Chinese business," Paulsen said. "We will get the approval we would like to see."

Paulsen became the president of the newly established Ford China operations on March 1. With some 60 people involved in China businesses in the Ford's world headquarters here, Paulsen described the principle task of his unit as "to provide one voice for Ford and a single point of contact" with China, with the top priority of exploring manufacturing joint venture for vehicles.

He said that since the Chinese government is still in the process of rationalizing and harmonizing China's auto industry, Ford is prepared to fully participate in China's efforts of industrial consolidation.

Paulsen noted that in China, whose economic growth is the fastest in the world, vehicles presently may not be affordable to average individuals.

"There certainly is a great institutional need for more vehicles," he said, adding that when the individual market for cars develops in the future, "we will be there."

"With the volume and expected growth (in China's car sales), there is much more potential than what is already in place there," the president of Ford's China operations said.

According to Paulsen, the sales of passenger cars in China is expected to increase from the present 200,000 units a year to 1.8 million by the year 2000. The Chinese market for the car, which carries seven to eight passengers with enough space for luggage, will witness "very very high growth rate," he said.

China's vehicle market is as large as one million units a year, with 80 percent of domestic production and 20 percent of imports. Annual sales of vehicles will reach two million by the year 2000, China said.

Paulsen noted that a great deal of feasibility studies were still going on in Ford as to produce what kind of vehicles in China. Besides multipurpose vehicles, Ford is reportedly showing interest in the market of cargo trucks in China.

"We need to look at the market demand and understand what the demand is," Paulsen stressed.

Ford sold over 3,000 and 6,200 vehicles in China in 1992 and 1993 respectively, including the Tempo, Taurus, Crown Victoria, Aerostar and Lincoln town car, mostly coming from government purchase. Ford is reportedly targeting China's private sectors for car sales of as many as 4,000 units this year.

As early as in 1987, when Henry Ford II became one of the first U.S. businessmen to visit the people's republic, the company showed interests in the development of the automotive industry in China.

Its 750 F-series trucks sold in China in the middle of 1979 were the first of its kind coming from the U.S. since 1949, the piece of history that Ford today still proudly recalls.

Despite its time and energy in negotiating a joint venture in China, Ford, the fourth largest manufacturer in the world, is still behind the General Motors Company and Chrysler Corp. in locating vehicle assembly lines in China.

"Our products are the best in terms of quality and value. They are well-styled, well-designed to represent the very high value for dollar and yuan," which is the Chinese currency, Paulsen said.

He said, "our objective would be to participate fully in the (Chinese) market, eventually have a full line of vehicles that would meet the various market needs in China. It takes time."

Paulsen, who will be in Washington next week, said, in particular, that Ford hopes that the Clinton administration would support Ford's on-going efforts in China.

On the Most Favored Nation trade status (MFN) for China, Paulsen stressed that "if MFN is not extended, it will be more difficult for us," calling it "disruptive" which might force Ford to change its China strategy.

"As a businessman, I would hope that the MFN is extended. I believe that business prospering in China should help the Chinese people to raise economy and I think that would also help the social situation," he said.

Ford's operation in China is now mainly in the form of component manufacturing, technology licensing and joint scientific and technology research. It has dealers in 10 major Chinese cities plus some service facilities.

Paulsen, 55, described his first two weeks in office as "very very busy." he will visit China for three weeks in April to announce the finalists for Ford-China Joint Research Fund, with Ford contributing 800,000 U.S. dollars.

XINHUA Domestic Interview

OW2003131294 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0447 GMT 20 Mar 94

[Report on an interview with James Paulsen, president of Ford's China operations, by XINHUA correspondent Wang Nan (3769 2809) at Ford's world headquarters in Michigan; date not given; "Ford Is Marching Into China With Big Strides—An Interview With Ford's China Operations"; this version replaces a previous version transmitted at 0239 GMT on 20 March; differences between the two items noted below]

[Text] Dearborn, Michigan, 18 Mar (XINHUA)—"China is a huge, developing automobile market. Ford is prepared to fully participate in the development of China's automobile industry." This statement was made by James Paulsen, newly-appointed president of Ford's China operations, during an interview with this correspondent at Ford's world headquarters.

Ford, the second largest automobile manufacturer in the United States and the fourth largest in the world, established operations in China on 1 March to coordinate automobile business related to China. As Paulsen stated, its top priority is to establish as early as possible a joint venture with vehicle assembly lines in China, and to help modernize China's automobile industry.

Business exchanges between Ford and China go back a long time. As early as 1978, Henry Ford II visited China and was received by Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping. The 750 F-series trucks it later sold to China were the first of its kind imported from the U.S. since 1949. In 1984 and 1985, Ford entered into negotiations with China to establish an automobile joint venture; Ford sold over 3,000 and 6,200 vehicles in China in 1992 and 1993 respectively.

Paulsen told this correspondent: "Ford was the first to undertake efforts to establish a joint venture with China. This will be helpful to our cooperation with China. [ellipsis as published] Our goal is to produce the best quality products suited to the Chinese market." [The 0239 GMT version reads: "Compared with other automobile companies, Ford was the first to undertake efforts to establish a joint venture with China. This will help better ensure that our products will be the best among all the joint-venture automobile enterprises in China in terms of quality and value. Our goal is to produce the best quality products suited to the Chinese market."]

This correspondent has learned that the number of people involved in the China operations at Ford's world headquarters has increased to over 60. Ford's operations in China are now mainly in the form of component manufacturing, technology licensing, and joint scientific and technology research. All its operations are successful or making progress. Last year Ford established dealers in 10 major Chinese cities, and its service facilities are expanding.

"The considerable base of China's automobile industry may serve as a basic condition for cooperation between China and Ford. Ford's investment in China will continue to focus on things like vehicle technology," said Paulsen. Last October, Ford supplied \$800,000 to establish a vehicle technology fund together with the China National Science Foundation. Grants for 25 basic research projects will be officially awarded in April this year. This shows Ford's cooperation with China is more oriented to the future, according to Paulsen.

Ford personnel told this correspondent that the naming of a president for operations in China equivalent in rank to vice president of the head office clearly indicates the company's resolve to enter the Chinese market. [The 0239 GMT version reads: Ford personnel told this correspondent that the naming of a president for operations in China equivalent in rank to vice president of the head office clearly indicates the company's resolve to march into the Chinese market with great strides]. Paulsen will soon move his office from Ford world headquarters to China.

Paulsen, who visited China last year, told the correspondent: "I very much want to go to and work in China. I am eager to learn about China's business environment and automobile industry; I also want to learn about China's culture, humanities, and history."

Speaking of the domestic debate in the United States regarding China's most-favored-nation [MFN] trade status, Paulsen said he hopes the Clinton administration will support Ford and other automobile companies in their efforts to expand overseas. He said: "As a businessman, we hope the government will extend China's

MFN trade status." He believes the Clinton Government's decision in June regarding China's MFN trade status will mark a turning point in Ford's operations in China.

Central Eurasia

U.S. Secretary's Trip Seen as 'Exerting Pressure on Russia'

OW2203011894 Beijing China Radio International in Russian 1900 GMT 22 Mar 94

[Text] William Perry, U.S. Secretary of Defense, having concluded his visit to Almaty, flew to visit the former Soviet Union's space center at Baykonur. Recently, Kazakhstan announced its intention to develop Baykonur jointly with Ukraine, thereby, exerting pressure on the Russian side. Moscow, in turn, announced its intention to build another major space center in the Far East region. The fact the Kazakh side organized Perry's visit to Baykonur was seen by ITAR-TASS as just another attempt by Kazakhstan to exert pressure on Russia.

XINHUA Reports Russia's Rejection of NATO Membership

OW2003023994 Beijing XINHUA in English 0133 GMT 20 Mar 94

[Text] Moscow, March 19 (XINHUA)—Russian Defense Minister Pavel Grachev said Friday [18 March] that his country can not join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

The defense minister told reporters during an inspection of the Baltic Sea Fleet that all European countries should be equal on the issue of realizing European security and stability and that no country's interests should be harmed, the INTERFAX news agency reported.

He stressed that Russia will not follow some East European and Baltic states who see participation in the "partnership for peace" plan proposed by U.S. President Bill Clinton as a transition to full NATO membership.

Grachev said that there are three reasons for Russia's position on the issue.

First, a country that intends to join NATO must reconstruct its defense system to suit NATO's commanding system. This will undoubtedly mean bankruptcy for a big country like Russia which has a 2.3-million-strong armed forces.

Second, Russia can not meet the requirement that a country must be equipped with the same weapons and equipment as a NATO member before it enters the military bloc.

Third, few NATO countries have strategic rocket troops like Russia.

Meanwhile, Grachev said that Russia will build a "special defensive zone" in its western region of Kaliningrad this year to defend the country's western sea and air borders.

PRC, Kazakhstan Sign Boundary Accord 21 March

OW2103144094 Beijing XINHUA in English 1416 GMT 21 Mar 94

[Text] Almaty, March 21 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Dai Bingjun and his Kazakh counterpart Kasymzhomart Tokaev [spelling of name as received] today signed a boundary accord between the two countries.

The working groups of China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan reached agreement on the issues and a related map yesterday.

CIS Seeks Legal Basis for CIS Economic Union Treaty

OW1903041694 Beijing XINHUA in English 0324 GMT 19 Mar 94

[Text] Moscow, March 18 (XINHUA)—The most important task of the Interparliamentary Conference of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) is to seek a legal basis for the drafting of a CIS economic union treaty, said Russian Federation Council Speaker Vladimir Shumeiko today.

Shumeiko, also chairman of the conference, made the statement at the opening ceremony of the conference's fourth session held in St. Petersburg.

He stressed that the CIS members should make joint efforts to tide over the economic crisis which the 12 countries have suffered since the 1991 disintegration of the former Soviet Union.

Only eight of the 16 CIS states, including Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Azerbaijan and Armenia, attended the conference.

The conference today also approved its own peace-keeping role, saying it should take an active part in resolving regional and ethnic disputes on the CIS countries, including conflicts in Abkhazia, Georgia, and in Nagorno-Karabakh, Azerbaijan.

Northeast Asia

'Commentary' Assesses Sino-Japanese Relations

OW2103160494 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0955 GMT 21 Mar 94

[Commentary by reporter Yu Haisheng (0060 3189 3932): "Just When Things Are Being Moistened by the Spring Rain—Assessing Sino-Japanese Relations from High-level Contacts"]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Mar (XINHUA)—It may be called vivid to liken the development momentum of recent Sino-Japanese relations to the "springing up of bamboo shoots after spring rain." From President Jiang Zemin's meeting with Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa in Seattle to Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata's visit to China last January, and from Vice Premier Zhu Rongji's visit to Japan at the beginning of spring to Prime Minister Hosokawa's current visit to China, frequent high-level Sino-Japanese contacts have left a profound mark on the history of friendly relations between the two countries.

If Vice Premier Zhu Rongji's visit to Japan induced the emergence of a "China craze" in the Japanese archipelago and the willingness to forge further cooperation with China, Prime Minister Hosokawa's official visit to China has heated up the "Sino-Japanese cooperation craze." Prime Minister Hosokawa stressed: Japanese-Chinese ties are "one of the most important pillars" in the foundation of Japan's foreign affairs, and Japan will actively support China's modernization.

The increasing warmth of Sino-Japanese relations has erased certain doubts in Japanese business circles, further enhancing their confidence toward investment in China. The Japanese side felt that more Japanese capital and technology will enter China in the next five years.

People here feel that the "Sino-Japanese cooperation craze" is an important legacy of the overall change in post-Cold War international relations, China's rapid economic growth, and Japan's domestic economic readjustment.

In the process wherein the current international order is changing from polarization to multipolarization, it is of great benefit for the Chinese and Japanese economies, the stability and development of the Asia-Pacific region, as well as for establishing a new international political and economic order, for China and Japan, two important countries in Asia and the world, to develop friendly and cooperative relations. The frequent contacts of Chinese and Japanese leaders have shown that the two countries have reached common understanding in this aspect, symbolizing a new era of mature and comprehensive development in Sino-Japanese relations.

People have noticed that high-level contacts between the two countries are biased toward economic issues. Economic and trade cooperation has taken the "leading role" in Sino-Japanese relations. Last year, economic and trade relations between the two countries created three "firsts": Sino-Japanese trade volume reached a record \$39 billion and Japan became China's largest trading partner; Japan's technology exports to China constituted the largest portion of China's technology imports; and Japanese enterprises led the rest in investing capital in China. These three "firsts" have not only favored China's economic construction, but have also injected new vitality into the Japanese economy, which is now in recession.

However, speaking on the potential of Sino-Japanese economic and trade cooperation, the level of these three "firsts" is still not high. Since the Chinese and Japanese economies strongly supplement each other, there is wide scope for further development. China's major development areas involve transportation, energy, and communications fields, in which Japan is strong. It can be foreseen that once Japan's technology and capital continue to increasingly integrate with China's market and resources on a wider scope, it will definitely become a reality in the near future for the annual trade volume of the two countries to reach \$390 billion, an amount predicted by Vice Premier Zhu Rongji when he visited Japan.

Of course, Sino-Japanese relations are not limited to economic and trade cooperation. The similarity of viewpoints of the two sides on many major international issues is clear proof of this. Following continued deepening of mutual understanding, the two countries have bright prospects for cooperation in political, cultural, and environmental protection areas.

In a few more years, mankind will move into the 21st century. Despite the turmoil in much of today's world, Asia is experiencing a general trend of rapid economic development and relative stability. Just as President Jiang Zemin pointed out when he met Prime Minister Hosokawa, this is Asia's "rare development opportunity in history." China and Japan have clearly expressed that the two countries should seize opportunities, join hands, as well as establish a long and stable relationship involving mutually beneficial cooperation to jointly meet the challenge of the new century. Frequent contacts between high-level Sino-Japanese officials are a visible sign of efforts made toward achieving this goal.

Article Views Development of Sino-Japanese Relations

OW2103174594 Beijing XINHUA in English 1713
GMT 21 Mar 94

["Sino-Japanese Relations Develop With Momentum"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, March 21 (XINHUA)—The recent momentum of the development of the Sino-Japanese relations can be described as "bamboo shoots after a spring rain."

Following the meeting between Chinese President Jiang Zemin and Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa in Seattle last November, Japanese Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata visited Beijing in January and then Chinese Vice-Premier Zhu Rongji toured Japan this spring. The series of high-level contacts between China and Japan were brought to a climax as Prime Minister Hosokawa came to China.

If Vice-Premier Zhu's visit to Japan had resulted in a "China fever" in Japan, then Prime Minister

Hosokawa's visit to China has made the "Sino-Japanese cooperation fever" even hotter.

The Japanese prime minister stressed that Japan-China relations are one of "the most important pillars" in Japan's foreign diplomacy and that Japan will provide effective support to China's modernization drive.

The development momentum in the bilateral relations has swept away doubts in Japan's business circles. The Japanese side expressed that more Japanese funds and technology will be brought into China in the coming five years.

Observers here believed that the "China-Japan cooperation fever" is the result of the evolution of the international relations following the Cold War, China's high-speed economic development and Japan's inside economic adjustment.

Now the international situation is experiencing a transitional process from two poles toward a multi-poles. The development of the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Japan, two important countries in Asia and in the world, will enhance the stability and development of the economy in the two countries and in Asia, and in the establishment of a new international political and economic order.

The frequent exchanges between the leaders of the two countries show that the two sides have reached common understanding and also signaled that Sino-Japanese relations have entered a period of maturity.

People have noted that the exchanges between the top officials of the two countries have striking economic features.

Last year the trade value between the two countries was 39 billion U.S. dollars, hitting a record high.

Japan has become the no. 1 trade partner of China; Japan's technology exports to China rank no. 1; the rate of the actual investment from Japan to China ranks no. 1.

But in view of the potential in Sino-Japanese economic cooperation, much remains to be done.

China is stressing the development of the communications and transportation, energy and telecommunications sectors while Japan is exactly quite strong in these sectors.

It can be said that once Japan's technology and funds are combined with China's market and resources, the trade value of the two countries may reach 390 billion U.S. dollars, just like Vice-Premier Zhu Rongji predicted in his recent visit to Japan.

Of course, Sino-Japanese relations are not confined to economic cooperation and trade. The two sides share identical views on major international issues. With the deepening of mutual understanding, the two countries

will surely make further progress in their cooperation in the areas of politics, culture and environmental protection.

The 21st century is approaching. At present, Asia is experiencing a period of rapid economic development and relative stability. In his meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, Chinese President Jiang Zemin noted that Asia has created an unprecedented opportunity of development in its history.

The two sides agreed that they should seize the opportunity moment to establish long-term stable friendly relations and cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit so as to meet the challenges of the new century.

The frequent exchanges of visits between Chinese and Japanese leaders show the two sides are working toward this end.

Vice President Rong Yiren Meets Japanese Guests

OW2203082194 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 22 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, March 22 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-President Rong Yiren, at a meeting with a delegation from the Japan External Trade Organization (JETO) here today, said that all-round Sino-Japanese cooperation, economic cooperation in particular, will be expanded following Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa's China visit.

Rong said that the prime minister's visit, which ended yesterday, plays a major role in the development of the two countries' relations.

He noted that the annual sessions of the Chinese National People's Congress and the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference focussed on issues of economic development.

Rong said that China will extend its reforms, widen its opening-up, promote development and keep stability, adding that the country will maintain the annual growth rate for the economy at around 9 percent.

Rong stressed the importance of close cooperation between China and the rest of the world in the economic construction.

He expressed his appreciation of JETO's long-term efforts in strengthening Sino-Japanese economic and trade cooperation.

Chairman Tooru Toyoshima of JETO, who heads the delegation, said his organization will continue to contribute to the two countries' exchanges in such fields as trade and investment.

The delegation came here at the invitation of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade

(CCPIT). The two sides will exchange views on issues including the promotion of China's product export to Japan.

Official Says Japan Major Economic, Trade Partner of Shanghai

OW2103130394 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 21 Mar 94

[Text] Shanghai, March 21 (XINHUA)—Japan has become a major economic and trade partner of Shanghai as the total volume of imports and exports between the two in 1993 hit 2.79 billion U.S. dollars, 51.6 percent up on 1992.

These figures were cited by Wang Zukang, director of the Shanghai Foreign Economic and Trade Commission.

Shanghai's exports to Japan were worth 1.62 billion U.S. dollars (35 percent up on the previous year), while its imports from Japan reached 1.17 billion U.S. dollars, 82 percent up.

By the end of 1993, Japanese investment projects in Shanghai numbered 637, with a total contracted investment volume of 1.19 billion U.S. dollars, or 9.2 percent of all foreign investment projects in Shanghai, with a contracted investment percentage of 8.7.

Among those projects, 100 are solely foreign-funded with a contracted investment of 352 million U.S. dollars; 444 are joint ventures, with contracted investments of 673 million U.S. dollars.

Wang believed that the economic and trade cooperation between Shanghai and Japan has a bright future.

He said that Shanghai will develop new areas more actively for using foreign funds and learn from Japanese businesses.

Shanghai is also to seek new forms of foreign trade under the system of the socialist market economy, including the possibility of setting up joint foreign trade ventures, he said.

Nanjing, Japan Cooperate To Develop High-Tech Sector

OW2103141894 Beijing XINHUA in English 1351 GMT 21 Mar 94

[Text] Nanjing, March 21 (XINHUA)—A memorandum on high-tech development has been signed recently between a Japanese association and Nanjing city, capital of Jiangsu Province.

The two sides have agreed that the Japanese association of industrial technology development and Lukou town under the jurisdiction of Nanjing will together run an industrial park to introduce domestic and foreign high-tech projects.

The industrial park is also aimed at attracting investment from financial groups and enterprises.

In addition, the two sides will manage international industrial products exhibitions, promote research into international intellectual property rights and develop office buildings and living quarters.

The Japanese association, which mainly deals with high-tech products, has more than 100 member institutions around the world.

Nanjing city, with technological and economic might and advanced transport and communications facilities, serves as a key comprehensive industrial base in east China.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Cambodia's Sihanouk Reportedly Released From Hospital

BK2203054394 Hong Kong AFP in English 0507 GMT 22 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, March 22 (AFP)—King Norodom Sihanouk has been released from the Beijing hospital where he was being treated for cancer and is "resting" at his residence here, a Cambodian source said.

The 71-year-old Cambodian monarch, who underwent surgery on October 7 to remove a tumor in the prostate area, left the hospital "recently" after he "endured the treatment very well."

King Sihanouk is to travel to Pyongyang at the end of the month to visit his longtime friend, President Kim Il-sung, before returning to Phnom Penh on April 8 for Khmer New Year.

A Western diplomat said that after his anti-cancer treatment, King Sihanouk had lost his hair but had gained weight.

Ramos Praises Filipino-Chinese Contributions to Nation

OW2003110994 Beijing XINHUA in English 1046 GMT 20 Mar 94

[Text] Manila, March 20 (XINHUA)—Philippine President Fidel Ramos today praised Filipino-Chinese for their outstanding contributions to the development of the country.

"Chinese-Filipinos have help build this country—with their blood, their toil, their resources, and their enterprise," the president said during his speech at the 40th anniversary celebration of the Federation of Filipino-Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FCCCI), an umbrella organization of Filipino-Chinese corporations.

Ramos cited what the FCCCI have done in improving education infrastructure, reducing impact of natural and man-made calamities and providing free medical aid to poor residents.

"I must also acknowledge your contributions to help improve peace and order, especially in Metro Manila," he added.

Ramos pointed out that the FCCCI have made contributions to peace and order in the country by donating police patrol cars and other equipments to the police and stabilizing prices of basic goods through its influence on businessmen during abnormal times.

"Your most important contribution, however, has been to help develop our economy and generate jobs," the president stressed.

Despite accounting for only one percent of the country's 65 million population, he said, "Chinese-Filipino companies generate a full third of the sales of all domestically owned firms."

The president also reiterated his government's efforts to level the playing field of business competition for all businessmen, including Filipino-Chinese.

While praising the FCCCI's "sterling service" to the country during the past 40 years, Ramos urged the federation to play "a lead role in moving our nation towards our shared vision of 'Philippines 2000'."

The president has issued a proclamation declaring March 23 to 29 of every year as the "Federation of Filipino-Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Industry Week."

"It is but fitting that it should be given a period within which to focus public attention to the role being played by the federation in national development," Ramos said in his proclamation.

Jiangsu Supports Sino-Singapore Industrial Project

OW2003162494 Beijing XINHUA in English 1443 GMT 20 Mar 94

[Text] Nanjing, March 20 (XINHUA)—The Jiangsu Provincial Government has pledged its full support for the construction of the Suzhou Industrial Park, a Sino-Singapore Cooperative Project.

Located in the economically-booming city of Suzhou, the project covers 70 square kilometers and has a combined investment of 20 million U.S. dollars in construction. It is expected to develop into a modern international industrial park.

"This is the largest Sino-foreign joint venture project in China at present," Chen Huanyou, governor of the province, said.

He called on all government employees to offer voluntary and efficient services.

He noted that the provincial government will implement all preferential policies granted by the central government, strive to help the industrial park in planning, support the park's reform program, and do a good job in services.

Guangxi To Earmark 667 Hectares for Singapore Companies

HK2103061294 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 21 Mar 94 p 2

[Report by staff reporter Wang Yong: "Guangxi Land Woos Firms From Singapore"]

[Text] Southwest China's Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region plans to earmark 667 hectares for companies from Singapore.

This was announced over the weekend in Beijing by Cheng Kejie, chairman of the regional government.

In June, Cheng is to visit Singapore to negotiate the specific terms of the deal.

"We expect a bundle of large projects financed by Singapore to be finalized soon in the Tieshangang area," Cheng told a press conference held during the ongoing National People's Congress.

Guangxi, the potential trade thoroughfare between China and Southeast Asia, is the latest investment target of Singapore, which is moving a large chunk of its business to China.

Singapore has already agreed to set up tens of billions of dollars worth of industrial projects in Suzhou, Jiangsu Province.

Guangxi, however, is closer to Southeast Asia. It has 1,595 kilometres of coastline capable of supporting 21 ports.

Many believe foreign investors would find it an easy springboard to enter the country's vast West.

Hong Puzhou, head of Guangxi's Planning Commission, said the region is expected to set up one of the nation's few electronics and automobile manufacturing bases within the next couple of years.

And Beihai, a port city on the Beibu Gulf, has gained State support to become an international economic hub.

Economists have predicted that Beihai will be part of an emerging international economic centre formed by Vietnam and China.

To date, most foreign investment in Guangxi has gone into Beihai.

Cheng also said that Guangxi will build or renovate five major airports capable of handling Boeing 747 planes in three years.

And it should have an additional installed capacity of 4 million kilowatts next year when five power plants come on stream.

Cheng added that the State plans to set up a 4.2 million kilowatt hydropower plant in Guangxi soon. Despite Guangxi's plans, poverty remains the biggest problem.

Near East & South Asia

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Criticizes Indian Forum on Tibet

OW2203062694 Beijing XINHUA in English 0614 GMT 22 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, March 22 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman seriously condemned here today the anti-China practice of some Indian parliamentarians.

It was reported that an all-party Indian parliamentary forum for Tibet held a meeting in India recently and condemned the Chinese Government for violating human rights in Tibet and called for supporting the independence of Tibet.

The so-called "All-Party Indian Parliamentary Forum for Tibet" was initiated by a small number of Indian parliamentarians in collusion with the international anti-China force, the spokesman said while commenting on the issue at the request of some Beijing-based reporters.

He said they openly trumpeted for "liberation of Tibet" on the ground that there were human rights problems in Tibet. This anti-China act and gross interference in China's internal affairs has aroused great indignation of the whole Chinese people including the Tibetan compatriots, the spokesman noted.

"We sternly condemn the anti-China clamors made at the meeting. We deeply deplore that such anti-China political activities had not been forestalled on the territory of India," he said.

Further on Indian Conference

HK2203051394 Hong Kong AFP in English 0454 GMT 22 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, March 22 (AFP)—China strongly criticized India Tuesday [22 March] for failing to prevent a recent conference on Tibet from being held in New Delhi, slamming the event as a "gross interference" in its internal affairs. "We deeply deplore that such anti-China political activities had not been forestalled on the territory of India," said a foreign ministry spokesman, referring to last week's All-Party Indian Parliamentary Forum for Tibet.

The three-day convention, attended by parliamentarians from 30 countries, "openly trumpeted for 'liberation of Tibet' on the grounds that there were human rights problems in Tibet," the spokesman said. "This anti-China act and gross interference in China's internal affairs has aroused great indignation of the whole Chinese people including the Tibetan compatriots," he said.

The conference statement denounced alleged Chinese human rights abuses in Tibet, urged the release of all Tibetan political prisoners and expressed concern over Chinese nuclear testing in the region—which Chinese troops entered in 1951. It also called on China to open unconditional talks with the Dalai Lama and urged the United Nations to grant observer status to the Tibetan spiritual leader's government-in-exile, based in northern India but not recognised by any country.

"We thoroughly condemn the anti-China clamours made at the meeting," which was organised by "a small number of Indian parliamentarians in collusion with the international anti-Chinese force," said the foreign ministry spokesman.

The Indian government has also come under fire from conference delegates, who accuse it of succumbing to Chinese pressure by trying to scuttle the event by denying a venue in the heart of New Delhi and by allegedly declining visas to some MPs. "The (Indian) government put obstacles at the behest of China. China twisted India's arm," said Indian MP George Fernandes Sunday, calling on the Indian government to support the Tibetan cause. Fernandes said the Dalai Lama, who has lived in India since fleeing his homeland in 1959 after a failed anti-Chinese revolt, did not make an appearance at the convention because of Indian pressures.

India, which is home to some 100,000 Tibetan exiles, treats Tibet as an autonomous region of China and has cracked down hard on Tibetan protestors during visits by Chinese leaders in recent years.

Foreign Trade Minister Meets Israeli Guests
OW1403031294 Beijing XINHUA in English 0233 GMT 14 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA)—Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade and Economic Co-Operation Wu Yi met here today with Mikha Harish, Israeli minister of industry and trade.

After the meeting, the two ministers co-hosted the first session of the Sino-Israeli Mixed Committee on Economy and Trade.

Harish arrived here March 11 at the invitation of Wu.

Li Lanqing Meets Israeli Minister of Industry, Trade

OW1503102794 Beijing XINHUA in English 1015 GMT 15 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, March 15 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice Premier Li Lanqing met here today with Michael Harish, Israeli minister of industry and trade.

After the meeting, Harish and Shi Guangsheng, vice minister of foreign trade and economic cooperation signed the minutes of talks of the first session of the Sino-Israeli Mixed Committee on Economy and Trade, and a cooperation agreement between the Chinese State Administration for the Inspection of Import and Export Commodities and the Israeli Bureau of Standards.

Harish arrived here on March 11 at the invitation of Wu Yi, Chinese minister of foreign trade and economic cooperation.

Sino-Israeli Economic, Trading Cooperation Conference Held

OW1403101594 Beijing XINHUA in English 0822 GMT 14 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA)—The Sino-Israeli economic and trading cooperation conference was held here today.

Some 200 industrialists and entrepreneurs from the two countries attended the one-day meeting and discussed possibilities of bilateral cooperation in the fields of communications, electronics, machinery, chemicals, biological technology investment and light industry.

Political & Social**Qiao Shi Reviews Letters Sent to NPC Session***OW2103142394 Beijing XINHUA in English 1410
GMT 21 Mar 94*

[Text] Beijing, March 21 (XINHUA)—The ongoing session of the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC) has received 12,352 letters from people throughout China since its opening on March 10.

Qiao Shi, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, has paid attention to the letters and asked relevant leaders and departments to handle them properly.

Compared with letters in the past, this year's letters show greater concern on state affairs and people's livelihood, such as inflation, anti-corruption, social order, reducing peasants' burden, and the living standard of retired officials and workers.

The letters this year also express the hope that NPC and its Standing Committee will accelerate economic legislation and strengthen supervision over law enforcement.

The letters handling group of the current NPC session has classified the letters, sending those involving state affairs to top leaders, and asking relevant departments or localities to handle specific issues raised by the letters.

Central Leaders Attend Plenary Meeting 21 Mar*OW2103142594 Beijing Central Television Program
One Network in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Mar 94*

[Announcer-read report over video by reporters Wang Liansheng (3769 6647 3932) and Wang Jing (3769 2533); from the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] The Second Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC] held the fourth plenary meeting at the Great Hall of the People this morning.

Tian Jiyun, executive chairman of the session, presided over the meeting. Other executive chairmen at today's meeting were Lie Jieqiong, Li Ximing, Lu Jiayi, Buhe, Li Peiyao, Wang Qun, Lu Gongxun, Zhu Liang, Liu Mingzu, Sun Weiben, Li Changchun, Shen Daren, Zhang Kehui, Chen Shineng, Lin Ruoyu, Meng Liankun, Zhao Dongwan, Jia Qinglin, and Gao Dezhan.

Party and state leaders Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, Qiao Shi, Li Ruihuan, Zhu Rongji, Liu Huaqing, Hu Jintao, and Rong Yiren attended the meeting.

Deputies first deliberated a NPC Environmental Protection Committee motion on renaming the committee as the NPC Environmental and Resources Protection Committee, as well as an NPC draft decision on renaming the committee.

Then, they elected Nie Li and Tsang Hin-chi members of the Eighth NPC Standing Committee. The election was

held through secret ballots and with the same number of candidates as that of members to be elected.

Prior to voting, the meeting approved the namelist of general scrutineers and scrutineers. The general scrutineers were (Ding Peiling) and (Wang Rensheng).

Premier Li Peng, Others Attend Press Reception*OW2203101794 Beijing XINHUA in English 0918
GMT 22 Mar 94*

[Text] Beijing, March 22 (XINHUA)—Premier Li Peng and four vice premiers of China's State Council, the cabinet, attended a reception here this afternoon for Chinese and foreign reporters who are covering the just-concluded session of the National People's Congress (NPC), China's legislature.

The four vice premiers are Zhu Rongji, Zou Jiahua, Qian Qichen and Li Lanqing.

About 500 reporters attended the reception, which was sponsored by Zou Jue, spokesman of the NPC session.

Li Discusses Maintaining Price Stability*OW2203101294 Beijing XINHUA in English 0957
GMT 22 Mar 94*

[Text] Beijing, March 22 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng said today the Chinese Government pays close attention to maintaining basic price stability and will take measures to control price increases this year within the range set in his government work report.

The just-adopted government work report has spelled out this year's price control goal, he told a reception for Chinese and foreign reporters.

Therefore, to stabilize prices is a common task of enterprises and the entire society, as well as governments and relevant departments at all levels.

He attributed price increases to a variety of factors. One factor is that prices were raised to rationalize price relations and establish a rational pricing mechanism in an effort to shift to a market economy.

Other factors included an overextended scale of investment in fixed assets and an excessive increase in consumption funds.

It should be noted that since China initiated the policy of reforms and opening up, "we have taken a gradual approach in reforming the price system. In implementing every price reform measure, we have taken in full consideration the tolerance of the state, enterprises and the people, thus avoiding major repercussions," he said.

"Practice shows that the approach is successful," he said.

He listed the following measures to maintain basic price stability:

- Maintaining a basic balance of commodities supply and demand by stabilizing the production of grain, cotton and other farm products;
- Continuing to exercise macro-controls over the prices of important commodities vital to the national economy and people's livelihood; and
- Taking a series of measures to resolutely control excessive increases in fixed assets investment and the overissue of currency.

Notes Achievements of Session

OW2203101394 Beijing XINHUA in English 0935
GMT 22 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, March 22 (XINHUA)—The just-concluded session of China's Eighth National People's Congress (NPC) is a success, Premier Li Peng said here today.

Speaking on achievements of the NPC session at a reception for Chinese and overseas reporters this afternoon, Premier Li said that the NPC session has adopted his government work report, affirmed the work of the government last year, approved principles and tasks for this year's work, and passed a budget law.

What is more important, the premier said, is that NPC deputies unanimously stand for the principle of "seizing development opportunities, deepening reform, expanding opening to the outside world, promoting development and maintaining stability." The principle is a guideline for all work this year, he said.

NPC deputies have reached "unprecedented consensus" on the need to correctly handle relations among reform, development and stability, he said.

The second session of the Eighth NPC and the Second Session of the Eighth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference have provided "a reliable guarantee for the fulfillment of various tasks this year," he said.

The NPC session also demonstrated a democratic style of work. Leaders of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and the State Council joined many provincial-level delegations in discussions, exchanged views on state affairs with deputies, and heard criticisms and suggestions from them, he said.

"Both the number of meetings and contacts have set a record," he said. "In short, this is a session marked by democracy, pragmatism, unity and progress."

Discusses Relations With U.S.

OW2203102594 Beijing XINHUA in English 1014
GMT 22 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, March 22 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng said here today that China attaches importance to Sino-U.S. relations and hopes to resume and expand normal relations with the United States.

At a reception in the Great Hall of the People here, Li told reporters that expansion of such relations will not only benefit the two countries, but also world peace and development.

In response to a question about the recent visit to China by Warren Christopher, the U.S. secretary of state, he said that the visit was fruitful, although perhaps "we had expected to achieve more results."

"Besides understandings reached on some specific issues, I think there is at least another achievement (of Christopher's visit), that is, the two sides have enhanced understanding of each other's views, and that is very important," he said.

He said that Chinese President Jiang Zemin, he himself and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen respectively held frank, in-depth talks with Christopher on Sino-U.S. relations and international issues, including human rights, the renewal of China's most favored nation (MFN) trade status with the U.S., the missile technology control regime (MTCR) and other issues.

He said Christopher must have obtained first-hand information, having heard directly from the Chinese leaders Chinese stand and views on the issues he is concerned about.

"This may perhaps help the United States, through careful considerations, to make decisions in the next few months that will be in keeping with the interests of both the United States and China," he said.

"We have noticed what president Bill Clinton said on March 16. We regard it as a positive sign," he said.

"I would like to take this opportunity to reiterate that China is willing to improve Sino-U.S. relations. We have made great efforts to improve relations and will continue to do so," he said.

But he maintained that China is a sovereign country and will never make a deal by sacrificing principles.

"Generally speaking, I do not feel pessimistic about the prospects of Sino-U.S. relations," he said.

Discusses Cooperation Situation With UK

OW2203104594 Beijing XINHUA in English 1037
GMT 22 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, March 22 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng said here today that Chinese Government will not adopt any discriminative policy against British businesses as a result of the breakdown of Sino-British talks on the Hong Kong issue.

Li said that China welcomes British businesses to participate in fair competition on the Chinese market and cooperate with their Chinese partners on an equal and mutually-beneficial footing.

Li Peng made the remarks at a reception here this afternoon sponsored by Zhou Jue, spokesman for the just-ended Second Session of the National People's Congress.

He said that there has been traditional cooperation between Chinese and British businesses and that such cooperation has not been interrupted because of the current state of bilateral relations.

Yet, the premier said, sound political and diplomatic relations between the two countries will surely help promote bilateral trade and economic cooperation and, if the two countries do not have good political and diplomatic relations, it is impossible for bilateral economic and trade ties not to suffer at all.

Li said that the Chinese side is willing to make efforts to minimize any negative impact on British businesses when they compete on the Chinese market and make investment in the country.

Discusses Nuclear Inspection in DPRK

*OW2203105194 Beijing XINHUA in English 1026
GMT 22 Mar 94*

[Text] Beijing, March 22 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng said here this afternoon that it has been China's consistent position to stand for negotiations and dialogues rather than pressure on the issue of nuclear inspection in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK).

Answering a question by a CNN reporter on China's stand if the issue is submitted to the Security Council of the United Nations, the premier said that if the method of pressure is used, it will only make things more complicated, and make the situation on the Korean peninsula tense, and that will not be good for the peace and stability of the region.

"The issue of nuclear inspection in DPRK has lasted for a long time, from disagreeing with inspection to agreeing, which well demonstrates that anything can be resolved through negotiations and dialogues," the premier said.

Li said that China is a signatory to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, and it will never encourage nuclear proliferation.

The premier told Chinese and foreign reporters attending a reception sponsored by the just-concluded National People's Congress that if the issue of nuclear inspection in DPRK should be submitted to the Security Council of the United Nations, Chinese representative to the UN will put forward a comprehensive explanation on China's position.

"I hope other member countries of the U.N. Security Council will accept China's position," the premier concluded.

Li Lanqing Discusses Reentry Into GATT at News Reception

*OW2203111594 Beijing XINHUA in English 1102
GMT 22 Mar 94*

[Text] Beijing, March 22 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Li Lanqing said here today that China's re-entry into the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) will make significant contributions to a healthy development of global trade.

Li made the remark at a reception for Chinese and foreign reporters covering the National People's Congress.

Li said that major progress was made during the sixteenth round of negotiations on China's resumption of its contracting party status in GATT.

Li said that the overwhelming majority of GATT contracting parties have supported an early resumption of China's GATT membership except one contracting member.

Li said China has become the 11th biggest trader in the world. "China's re-entry into GATT will make significant contributions to a healthy development of global trade," he said.

The vice-premier said that China will, as always, have further negotiations with other contracting parties with a positive approach and in accordance with the principle of balance between rights and obligations.

The European Community and other contracting parties have already put forward a draft protocol on China's re-entry into GATT, Li pointed out, and other contracting parties have also had discussions with China.

Regretably, he said, there is one contracting party obstructing China's re-entry into GATT, in disagreement with its earlier promise of support in bilateral negotiations. Li expressed the hope that the contracting party would implement its earlier commitment.

Tian Jiyun Views NPC Ties With Foreign Parliaments

*OW2103131494 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251
GMT 21 Mar 94*

[Text] Beijing, March 21 (XINHUA)—The National People's Congress (NPC), China's highest legislative body, will strengthen external exchanges to promote mutual understanding and friendship between the NPC and its foreign counterparts.

Tian Jiyun, a vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, made the remark at a reception given by the General Office of the NPC Standing Committee here today.

Attending the reception were ambassadors and diplomatic envoys of relevant foreign countries in Beijing and

members of the NPC's 35 groups for the promotion of friendly relations with foreign countries.

In his toast, Tian reviewed the NPC's external activities since its first session a year ago. In the past year, the NPC Standing Committee and its specialized committees sent 21 delegations on visits to 49 countries, participated in 26 international and regional conferences and hosted visits to China by 96 foreign parliamentary delegations including 24 speakers and four deputy speakers.

"The NPC's external exchanges in the past year were unprecedented in terms of rank, extensiveness and frequency," he said.

Activities of the friendship groups are part of the NPC's external contacts, Tian said. So far, the NPC has reorganized and established 35 such groups, and more will be established in the future in response to the wishes of foreign parliaments.

The purpose of these groups is to promote understanding and cooperation with the parliaments and peoples of foreign countries, thereby cultivating better state-to-state relations, Tian said.

Tian described the current second session of the Eighth NPC as "having been very successful."

NPC Stresses Popularizing Agricultural Technology

OW2103065894 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0138 GMT 21 Mar 94

[By XINHUA reporters Pu Liye (5543 4539 2814), and Wu Yilong (1566 1150 7893): "Random Notes About the Two Sessions: Popularization of Science and Technology Is Essential for Revitalizing Agricultural Production"]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Mar (XINHUA)—Agricultural development counts on three factors: Policy, investment, and science and technology. Although everybody knows the might of science and technology in boosting agricultural output, the role played by agricultural science and technology is far from having been demonstrated.

According to deputies attending the current National People's Congress (NPC) session, China has achieved results in more than 25,000 agricultural research projects since the adoption of the reform and opening up policy, but many of these achievements have been shelved; and while developed countries can attribute their higher agricultural output to the application of 70-80 percent of their research achievements, China can attribute its higher agricultural output to the application of only 30-40 percent of research achievements.

Why is it so hard to revitalize agricultural production through science and technology? The deputies maintained: The problem lies in popularization of agricultural science and technology. First of all, the number of technicians is inadequate. On the average, there is only

one full-time technician for 7,000 mu of acreage, and only one animal husbandry technician for 2.3 million mu of grassland. Second, low morale owing to budget shortage. A deputy from Qinghai compared the current state of popularization of agricultural science and technology to "a severed thread, a broken net, and the departure of personnel." Deputy Liu Zhongzhu, president of the Fujian Academy of Agricultural Sciences, maintained that irrational structure is also an important cause of ineffective popularization of agricultural technology. He said: Agricultural colleges are placed under the control of the education department; institutes of agricultural sciences are placed under the control of the science and technology commission; departments in charge of popularization of agricultural sciences are placed under the control of the agricultural departments; and the agricultural fund is placed under the control of departments in charge of planning, financial, and banking affairs. Because such controls are very unlikely to be merged organically, their strengths as an integral whole cannot be manifested.

"The situation of popularizing agricultural technology has become even worse today," Shandong's NPC Deputy Yu Songlie said anxiously: "Under the new situation of developing the market economy, some local authorities have arbitrarily 'weaned' the organizations in charge of popularizing agricultural technology. Consequently these organizations have to find their own way out and many technicians have left the agricultural sector to do something else. When these people are gone, who is going to popularize agricultural technology and train farmers? This situation certainly will hinder China's agricultural development from reaching a higher stage." Fujian deputy Zeng Jinfeng said: Pushing the popularization organs to the market is likely to give rise to two problems, even if the technicians of these organs choose to stay: First, for the sake of incomes and profits, these departments will withhold the technology that ought to be popularized; and second, out of consideration for economic interests, the technicians will likely popularize only the profit-making technology which has nothing to do with grain and cotton production.

Higher agricultural output depends on two factors: Larger acreage and higher per-unit yield. China's situation shows that it is hard to depend on the first factor, namely larger acreage, which is decreasing; and that increasing per-unit yield substantially through counting on scientific and technological progress has become increasingly important. For this reason, NPC deputies have urged the government that it should take measures as quickly as possible to stabilize and strengthen the ranks of agricultural technicians to make sure that agricultural science and technology can be successfully transformed into productive forces.

Deputies Claim SEZs Need New Strategies

OW2103090694 Beijing XINHUA in English 0846 GMT 21 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, March 21 (XINHUA)—Special economic zones (SEZ) in China will continue to play exemplary

roles in reform and opening to the outside world, but they have to have new strategies to achieve continued high growth, according to deputies to the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC].

The NPC deputies from the SEZs said that development of the SEZs will depend on their existing advantages and functions rather than on continued state preferential policies.

China has established five SEZs of Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Shantou, Xiamen and Hainan since the late 1970s. Thanks to tax breaks and other preferential policies, the SEZs have attracted one-fifth of the total foreign investment in China and achieved eye-catching progress.

Shenzhen has developed from a sleepy border town into a modern city with a gross domestic product (GDP) of over 30 billion yuan in 1993.

The SEZs have served as China's window for foreign investment, technology and management expertise.

However, with the opening of coastal cities and areas flanking the Chang Jiang River and border regions, the SEZs have lost much of their uniqueness. The SEZs must develop their own advantages to continue to lead the nation in economic development.

Shenzhen Mayor Li Youwei said that the SEZs should set up an efficient system, upgrade management, establish a market economy, converge with the international market, and attract foreign funds and import technology by giving up a share of the domestic market to foreign goods and services.

The SEZs must replace its present labor-intensive industries with technology- and capital-intensive industries, Li said.

Zhuhai Mayor Liang Guangda said that the SEZs should upgrade the technology of their existing enterprises, develop upper-end products and manufacture goods competitive on both domestic and international markets.

Some deputies said the SEZs should adopt a new strategy of balancing imports and exports, encouraging both inward and outbound investment instead of the previous strategy of encouraging exports and fund influx only.

Shantou Mayor Wu Bo said the SEZs should build more free trade zones with a concentration of bonded markets, warehouses and factories to promote international trade.

Yuan Chongwu, governor of Hainan Province, said "small government" is a natural choice for the SEZs so that they can cut red-tapes, improve work efficiency, upgrade governmental services and convenience investors.

NPC Session Elects 2 Standing Committee Members

OW2103120594 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0838 GMT 21 Mar 94

["Public Notice of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China"]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Mar (XINHUA)—A public notice is hereby issued regarding the election of Nie Li (female) and Zeng Xianzi as members of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee during a by-election on 21 March 1994 by the Second Session of the Eighth NPC of the PRC.

[Issued] Presidium of the Second Session of the Eighth NPC of the PRC

[Dated] 21 March 1994, Beijing

Deputies Explore Ways To Narrow Regional Gaps

OW2103130894 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0353 GMT 21 Mar 94

["NPC-PPCC Session Commentary" by XINHUA reporters Wang Haizheng (3769 3189 1767) and Li Pei (2621 3805)]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Mar (XINHUA)—"The gap between the eastern and western regions"—an old and yet new conversation topic—is one of the hot points of discussions among deputies from the western region. While the gap between the two regions is historical, however, it's widening is real.

During the current National People's Congress session, although western deputies still called for state support and preferential treatment in terms of policies, funds, and projects, more and more people started laying more emphasis on facing the reality that called for a quick catch up. The phenomenon has unveiled an important fact: the western region is awakening.

First of all, it is necessary to point out that there are many difficulties in developing the western region: geographical restraints, relatively poor infrastructure, late start, exodus of qualified personnel and funds to the east, and others. It is completely reasonable for them to request for state help. What is commendable is that more westerners are now focusing their sights on the inner layers of the problems.

In what ways has the western region been inferior to the eastern region?

—Lagging behind in thinking and concept. Several deputies from the minority nationalities in Ningxia and Xinjiang have pointed out: While others have been using air travel in pursuing the four modernizations, we have to stop riding a donkey in search of a meal. To accelerate development in the minority nationalities regions along the frontiers, it is essential to continue emancipating minds, renew concepts, overcome the

mentality of "a little fortune will be enough to bring a sudden change and not getting rich does not mean no comfort," and really take "conducive to three causes" [conducive to developing the productive forces of our socialist society, increasing the overall strength of our socialist country, and improving the people's living standard] as the sole yardstick in gauging our work. The change in concept heralds the awakening of the western region.

—Under development of village and town enterprises. Deputies from Sichuan Province stated that, although the production value of Sichuan's village and town enterprises increased 95 percent last year, its absolute quantity is still far less than the developed coastal region. In comparison, the difference of per capita value of total social production among agricultural population between the western and eastern regions is 5,897 yuan, of which segment of village and town enterprises accounted for 84.5 percent. The western region's backwardness lies in village and town enterprises; it is also in these very village and town enterprises where we find potential and hopes.

—Small steps in opening up to the outside world. Western deputies have discovered that, although the doors of the provinces, counties, and mountain villages are wide open, people may still not be coming; yet, despite mountain after mountain and river after river, nothing can block the flow of qualified personnel and funds toward the east. This is mainly due to the role of market mechanisms. According to them, as far as opening up is concerned, there is no such thing as being situated at the rear; what is intolerable is sitting idly at the doorstep and waiting for guests to appear and blaming everyone and everything but oneself. To channel in funds, technologies, and qualified personnel from other provinces and countries, the western region must rely on their own superiority and take the initiative in launching the offensive.

What are the western region's advantages? It's resources. Unlike the past, when westerners refer to the definition of resources today, they do not merely mean "the rich natural resources on and under the ground." They have further discovered that its untapped big markets, ample labor supply, existing state-owned large and medium enterprises, "third-line" enterprises, universities and colleges, and scientific research academies and institutes are all valuable resources of the western region.

Western deputies said: With help from the state, support from the eastern region, opportunities brought about by a market economy, and joint efforts of the westerners, the western region's resources superiority will certainly be translated into comprehensive economic superiority that will gradually narrow the gap between the eastern and western regions before a sure economic takeoff.

NPC Deputies on Implementing Share-Holding System

OW2103142694 Beijing XINHUA in English 1408
GMT 21 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, March 21 (XINHUA)—China's reform to turn state-owned enterprises into joint-stock companies has been a hot topic among deputies to the National People's Congress (NPC) now in session in the Chinese capital.

Conversion of state enterprises into joint-stock companies is one of the prominent reform measures that have been taken in China to establish a modern enterprise system.

Deputies point out that experiment in this regard has achieved marked progress in the past decade, which has proved that the share-holding system has injected vigor into state enterprises.

According to He Guanghui, vice minister in charge of the State Commission for Economic Restructuring, economic restructuring in China has always been concentrated on the central task of reforming enterprises.

"Establishment of a share-holding system has been at the core of the task of changing the operational mechanism of state enterprises. China has accumulated experience and achieved good results in this regard," he said.

Reform of state enterprises has gone through a series of phases in the past 15 years, evolving from operational autonomy for enterprises, to contractual responsibility, and to transformation of their operational mechanism.

But on the whole, state enterprises are yet to be invigorated.

Deputies say that, since the government has decided to establish a modern enterprise system, the share-holding system, as a prominent form of organization that clearly defines ownership relations and operational mechanism, has become an important way of choice for invigorating state enterprises in a market economy.

As state enterprises have different conditions, there should be many ways to invigorate them, deputies say. Their consensus is that a single formula will not do when it comes to enterprise reform.

Zhang Shouye, an NPC deputy from Linyi, Shandong Province, says that different enterprises should adopt different ways of reform. They can choose from a share-holding system, a share-holding cooperative system, management by collectives or individuals, leasing, and auction.

He said: "If an enterprise adopts a share-holding system, its workers will have a strengthened sense of being the owners of the enterprise involved, and that will enable them to do a better job and the enterprise to prosper."

Economist Wang Jue says that the more share holders an enterprise has, the more there are people who care about its performance.

Xiao Guojin, professor of Wuhan University, says that an important content of building a modern enterprise system is to organize an enterprise in the form of a company and raise funds by issuing shares.

Large state enterprises should be transformed into limited liability companies, he says.

According to Wang Jue, in a typical joint-stock company, one-third of its shares are sold to its employees, another one-third are sold to outside investors, and still another one-third are owned by the government, which can thus control the company.

Today, according to official figures, there are over 11,500 enterprises in China that have adopted a corporate system. Among them, more than 3,000 are limited liability joint-stock companies, with a total stock value of around 300 billion yuan. These companies are distributed in 30 provinces, autonomous regions and centrally-administered municipalities. And the number of their share holders has reached 25 million.

Deputies stress that transformation of state enterprises into joint-stock companies must be carried out prudently.

According to Wang Genyuan, director of the Dezhou Textile Mill in Shandong Province and an NPC deputy, before such transformation, a number of problems must be sorted out. These include: asset evaluation, ways to preserve and increase the value of state-owned assets, and relations between the share holders conference and the workers' congress.

He Jiezhong, an NPC deputy and chairman of the Jincheng Paper Co. in Liaoning Province, says establishment of a corporate system requires certain conditions, among which are existence of a social security system, and freedom from debts and government interference.

"If these problems are not solved, a corporate system cannot be established," he said.

That is why, according to He Guanghui, the shareholding system is still at an experimental stage.

"Most enterprises embracing the share-holding system will be limited liability companies," he said. "Only a few will be listed on stock exchanges."

At present, the government still exercises controls over the number of listed companies and the amount of shares issued. To date, a total of 183 companies in China have their shares listed. And last year the government allowed five billion yuan worth of shares to be issued, and this year only a marginal increase is expected.

According to government policy, share issues will be limited largely to companies in energy, transport and raw materials sectors.

Inside sources say this year China will continue to encourage a number of enterprises to issue shares in Hong Kong and the United States.

NPC Deputies Discuss Inflation, Price Controls

*HK2103142694 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 0730 GMT 18 Mar 94*

["Analysis of the Two Sessions" by staff reporter Xiao Rui (5135 3843): "Efforts Must Be Made To Eliminate Inflation—'China's Agony'"]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Price raises and inflation are parts of present-day China's social agony. They are also hot topics at the ongoing National People's Congress [NPC] session and the session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC].

In the last few days, NPC deputies and CPPCC members have expressed their views on commodity prices in almost every speech. Sun Shangqing, NPC deputy and director of the State Council's Development Research Center, said worriedly: Price increases were a little too high last year and became higher at the beginning of this year. If this is not strictly controlled, the plan to keep price increases under 10 percent this year will fall through.

CPPCC members Wang Rongbing and Qu Qinyue made the following appeal: Excessive price increase in commodities closely related to the people's lives have affected the people's standard of living and feelings; mandatory limits must be set for price increase indices and these limits must not be overstepped.

Xiamen Mayor Hong Yongshi spoke about the pressure he endured and his feelings: The increase in the purchase prices of grain, cotton, and oil; the lifting of control over the prices of coal, electricity, and crude oil; the introduction of the civil service system; the implementation of wage system reform in institutions; and the rapid growth of investments in fixed assets in the entire society will all cause commodity price raises. It will be hard to keep price increases under 10 percent this year.

NPC deputies and CPPCC members discussed state affairs and expressed the people's opinions. Their worries are not without foundation.

Since November last year, commodity prices have kept rising.

At first, panic buying of grain and oil swept from the south to the north, causing anxiety among civilians; subsequently, the standardization of foreign exchange rates caused some turbulence in the use of foreign exchange certificates; some people with foreign exchange certificates in hand began to buy gold ornaments and

imported electrical appliances, also causing some unrest; afterward, taxation system reform was introduced amid price raises, during which some people could not understand the 17 percent increment value-added tax and the consumer tax on some commodities. Some people availed themselves of the opportunity to increase commodity prices, even the prices of some overstocked products.

Statistics revealed by an authoritative department indicate the civilian pressure: In January this year, the civilian cost of living throughout the country increased by 21.1 percent over the same period last year; in February it rose to 23.3 percent; the cost of living in 35 big cities increased by 25.9 percent.

In particular, the prices of daily necessities and service charges increased very sharply.

There are all kinds of indications that the civilian capacity to endure inflation has reached a critical point. If commodity price raises are not strictly controlled, economic relations will be distorted, the macroeconomic environment will become intense, and the overall situation of reform and opening up will be endangered.

Chinese statesmen are absolutely sober-minded about this point. They do not deny inflation and have made up their minds to introduce control and regulation. At these ongoing NPC and CPPCC sessions, government leaders have, of course, focused on controlling excessive price increases.

Li Peng said: Lifting control over prices does not mean giving up macrocontrol and regulation; prices must be controlled within the framework of the forbearance of civilians; in particular the "vegetable basket" issue regarding the urban and rural people must be properly resolved.

Zhu Rongji said: Controlling prices and stabilizing markets are important tasks for governments at all levels. From now on, achievements in agricultural and vegetable basket issues should be taken as the main criteria for appraising governors, provincial party secretaries, and mayors.

Li Lanqing said: If prices cannot be controlled, popular feelings and stability will be affected and reform cannot be carried on. Economic, legal, and administrative methods should be adopted to stabilize prices.

Recently, the Chinese Government has repeatedly given orders demanding the clear pricing of commodities, the implementation of price checks, and strict supervision of the prices of daily necessities and service charges. These moves have initially stabilized popular feelings but whether or not they will help halt excessive price increases remains to be seen. The policy is good but needs to be put into effect.

In Chinese society, which is experiencing the transformation from a planned economy into a market economy, from lower to higher income, and from closed to open

operation, the large-scale introduction of reform and rapid economic growth will inevitably cause certain inflation. In this situation, the government must severely curb the practice of raising prices at will and strictly control the investment scale and consumption fund to fundamentally stop price hikes. On the civilians' part, they should spend their money reasonably, promptly report malpractices, and avoid panic buying—this is a sensible choice.

We should not turn pale at the mention of price raises because, if we do, we will not be able to control them. However, neither should we take the problem of price hikes lightly, otherwise it could affect and ruin reform and discourage the reformers.

"China's agony" really exists but a new life will emerge after this agony.

Deputies on Sharpening Contradictions Among People

HK2103153494 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 0512 GMT 20 Mar 94

[By reporter Tao Guangxiong (7118 0342 7160): "Some Deputies to 'Two Sessions' Appeal to Authorities To Pay Great Attention to Sharpening Contradictions Among People"]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Some deputies to the "two sessions" this year held that, at present, there are strained relations between the party and the masses and between cadres and the masses as well as the outstanding problems of intensifying contradictions among the people. They said that it is necessary to pay great attention to these problems and deal with them properly, otherwise social unrest and political instability will ensue.

Xing Benshi, deputy to the National People's Congress [NPC] and vice-principal of the CPC Central Party School, said in an interview with this reporter: If in the 1950's and 1960's, the contradictions among the people markedly manifested themselves in the ideological arena, they are now evident in economic benefits. Unfair distribution and a wide gap between the rich and poor has become an outstanding problem toward which the masses bear deep resentment.

He said: An important factor leading to strained relations between the party and the masses and intensifying contradictions among the people is the problem of party style. Once a minority of party members and cadres have grasped power, they are concerned only with their own interests and no longer work for the masses. In the end, they will meet with the opposition of the masses.

Guo Ningfu, member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] National Committee, said: At present, the public order situation is not good, prices have been rising too fast, and the phenomenon of

corruption is serious. If these problems are settled properly, the people's unity can be strengthened and our undertakings can further flourish; but if these problems are not settled well, contradictions will be intensified and this will unnecessarily infringe upon social stability and the development of our undertakings.

Hou Zhenting and other NPC deputies from Hunan said: On the one hand, teachers' pay is in arrears and IOUs are issued for grain purchases; on the other hand, gorgeous offices are built and top-grade limousines are bought; and enterprises are in the red and workers' basic pay cannot be guaranteed while, on the other hand, factory directors and managers travel and give lavish banquets to others at public expense. How can the masses be satisfied with this?

Xing Bensi said: It is necessary to pay great attention to solving some outstanding problems regarding the relations between the party and the masses and between cadres and the masses to pacify the masses. For example, the phenomenon of issuing IOUs is, to be blunt, a kind of peasant exploitation. Viewed from historical experience, if something goes wrong in China in the future, this will be where the problem comes from. Therefore, we can never again allow any infringements on peasants' interests.

Li Zhen, NPC deputy from Shandong, said: Apart from conscientiously improving the people's living standards and doing a good job in the comprehensive management of social order, governments at all levels must maintain closer ties with the masses, always have their well-being at heart, do more practical and good things for the people, properly handle contradictions among the people under the new situation, and nip various unstable factors in the bud.

NPC deputies and CPPCC National Committee members also held that vigorous measures must be taken to wipe out special privileges and corrupt behavior, both of which are detested by the masses. They proposed strengthening mass supervision of government officials.

Deputies Stress Pragmatism in Executing Plan

OW2103190394 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0925 GMT 21 Mar 94

[Article by RENMIN RIBAO reporter He Wei (0149 0251) and XINHUA reporter Ma Kuijun (7456 7608 0689): "A Formula From Deputies: The Sum of Pragmatism and Practical Action Is Implementation—on the Eve of the Conclusion of the Second Session of the Eighth National People's Congress"]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Mar (XINHUA)—On the eve of the conclusion of the National People's Congress [NPC] session, deputy Zhang Lichang, who is the mayor of Tianjin, made a remark that reflected the wishes of many deputies: "Now that the blueprint has been mapped out,

the key lies in implementing it. Implementation is not an easy task; we should realistically think of a way to implement the blueprint."

It is true that the current NPC session has been lively and fruitful despite its short duration. Deputies are aware that the session is being held at a time when our country's reform and opening up are entering a new phase and when various reforms of the economic structure are entering a crucial moment. The central authorities have defined the overall task of "seizing the opportunity, deepening reform, opening up wider, promoting development, and maintaining stability" for the entire party and country. Not only does this task accord with the aspirations of hundreds of millions of people nationwide, but also conforms to our country's reality and objective laws. Deputies attending the session, therefore, signaled their intention of applying centrally determined goals, major policies and principles, and development ideas to their jobs in good time; of relaying them to the masses; and of turning the intentions of central authorities into society-wide and nationwide actions at the earliest possible date.

"We are thinking of a way to implement the blueprint." Deputy Ye Liansong, who is Hebei governor, was still busy at this desk in the dead of night. He said: "The government of the current term has proposed turning Hebei into an economically strong province? How shall we achieve this? By thoroughly and actually implementing specific aspects of the major policies and principles of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council at the earliest possible date."

His remarks hit the nail on the head. The deputies are generally aware that "thorough implementation" carries exceptional significance this year, particularly with respect to the CPC Central Committee's call for "conceiving new ideas for economic development." This year is crucial to reform and opening up. Many major reform measures have been introduced. We shall encounter considerable problems and difficulties. This requires people to think more often, more closely, and more thoroughly. We should go to the front lines to find effective solutions to problems.

Ye Liansong noted: The key to implementing the blueprint is to change leading cadres' work style. We must proceed in a down-to-earth manner. "Dishonest and substandard" work carried out by leading cadres are even more harmful than "counterfeit and inferior" products produced by enterprises. He cited an example, saying: Toward the end of last year, the provincial party committee and government experimentally implemented a new set of measures and regimes of incentives and restraints regarding the appointment of cadres. The purpose of these measures and regimes is to appoint cadres who work in a down-to-earth manner to important positions so as to create a situation in which "capable people will be promoted, people of average ability will make way for others, and mediocre people will be demoted," as well as to promote the habits of

determining the true state of affairs, telling the truth, doing practical turns, and seeking tangible results.

To implement the blueprint is to be practical. To be practical is to assess local advantages and disadvantages in an extremely objective and calm manner, and to pinpoint problems and their root causes in a down-to-earth manner before making great efforts to surmount them. In short, it means seeking truth from facts.

Deputy Wang Guiming, who is secretary of Tianjin's Nankai district party committee, said: We still have a long way to go before we can turn the intentions of central authorities into actions at the grass-roots level and achieve tangible results. He maintained: Fund shortages aside, the greatest difficulty in seizing the opportunity to develop the economy stems from structural problems. We have yet to streamline the government apparatus and completely change the government's functions. Policies now come from different sources, and there are just too many departments in charge. In handling an affair, one has to consult 36 departments. By the time one has accomplished an affair, the market opportunity has long passed. It seems that establishing a leadership system consistent with the socialist market economy is a pressing task.

What shall we do at the moment? Practical action is needed to implement the blueprint amid considerable difficulties and problems. Hebei deputies Li Ruichang and Bai Runzhang found themselves in agreement with Tianjin deputies Wang Guiming, Hi Zhikuan, and Kou Shiqing on this matter. They all said: "We still need to solve reform-related problems through reform means." They maintained: At present, we should draw on advanced management expertise at home and abroad in order to break free from the old management mode. We should carry out reform in our work and perform our work in the course of reform. Moreover, we should limit the time and simplify the procedures for handling matters by leaders at all levels and by general affairs departments. They also proposed: The government should change its functions in the course of reform, letting the market deal with things that should be handled by market forces and allowing enterprises to manage matters that fall within the scope of their authority. The government should only concern itself with exercising macroeconomic regulation and control, with coordinating actions, and with providing service.

Savvy entrepreneurs are the most practical men of action. When the reporters asked deputies Ji Xuecheng and Liu Jianzhang—respectively general manager of Tianjin Automotive Industrial Corporation and board chairman of Tianjin Hualian Trading House—on how to "implement" the blueprint, they pronounced these two characters: "Practical deeds." They explained: "Stalling" is the dreaded character when it comes to implementing the blueprint. Postponing a matter from today until tomorrow and from tomorrow until the day after tomorrow is something to be worried about.

Li Huisheng, a peasant deputy from Baoding District, said: "The NPC session stresses the importance of agriculture everyday. Nevertheless, relevant policies have not been implemented among peasants. At the end of each year, for example, peasants are left with just over 100 yuan for each mu of land tilled, although they had all along been anticipating additional incomes. When shall we ever become comparatively well-to-do? He said: We, peasants, have composed a doggerel: The prices of production means are soaring, the prices of agricultural and sideline products are crawling, and the benefits from agricultural and cotton production are sliding. The eight measures for strengthening agriculture outlined in Premier Li Peng's report struck a chord with us. We hope these measures will come to fruition. We, peasants, are waiting for results."

It is true that people across the country are waiting for, looking forward to, and assessing actions to implement the guidelines of the current session.

NPC Deputies on Socialist Market Economy

OW2103095394 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1145 GMT 20 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, 20 Mar (XINHUA)—During this year's National People's Congress [NPC], as in last year's session, the market economy is a topic discussed most frequently among deputies. What differs between this year and last is the new perception acquired by the deputies on building a socialist market economic structure. They stress the need to "have new ideas" when speaking about development and to pay attention to "the overall situation and balance."

We can also cite many other similar "changes."

A feeling common to all deputies is that the socialist market economy is a great school where you can learn things that could never be learned in the past several decades.

A Practice-Rooted Great Theory Triggers Profound Social and Economic Changes; the Great Stage of the Times Is Full of Vitality, and the Spring Tide of Reform and Development Surges in Our Vast Divine Land

Nine years after the birth of New China, people through practice began to understand the role of the law of value. Comrade Mao Zedong once pointed out: The law of value is a great school.

After several decades of arduous exploration and under the guidance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, we have finally established a model that makes the establishment of a socialist market economic structure the goal of China's economic structural reform. We have codified this model in the 14th national party congress report and the PRC Constitution, thereby transforming it into the will of the party, the state, and the people.

Its rippling effect is like a rock thrown into the water.

Last year, from the coastal region to the interior, reform deepened, opening up widened, and the economy developed healthily. News brought by deputies from different localities, departments, and industries is heartening. Figures released by authoritative departments are likewise encouraging.

Capital, labor, technologies, and other production factors are flowing and optimizing in the market, breaking geographic and space restrictions and creating many new industries and new economic benefits.

New development ideas and strategies and new reform measures are being transformed into action.

Amid this great tide of market economy, the central and western regions, not to mention the eastern and southern coastal regions, are trying to find the optimum development strategy.

Shanxi, a province rich in energy resources, has formulated an energy construction and development strategy under which it tries to vigorously tap the market, break the transportation bottleneck, undertake large projects to benefit from economies of scale, broaden processing, and march toward the world market. Deputy Hu Fuguo said: Thanks to the implementation of this strategy, Shanxi's construction of energy and heavy chemical bases last year began to enter the "fast track."

Yue Qifeng, a deputy from China's heavy industrial base of Liaoning, said: Liaoning has found itself in the transition to a market economy from a planned economy and has begun its arduous market-oriented "second pioneering."

The once enclosed and backward Yunnan has changed. Governor He Zhiqiang, also a deputy, said: "Last year, we seized the opportunity to open our southern gate to move toward the Asia-Pacific region. This has increasingly narrowed the distance between once enclosed Yunnan and the outside world."

Qinghai has rich natural resources. However, it has suffered from poverty despite its "gold mountain." At the NPC session, Deputy Tian Chengping said: We felt "suddenly enlightened" when we took another look at our strong points from the new perspective of market economy. Qinghai must not fear taking risks if it wants to open its door. We must let other people make a profit after entering the province.

The deputies also brought with them news on the public security and judicial, educational, cultural, ideological, and theoretical fronts. All fronts across the country have stepped up self-construction, focusing on accomplishing the goal of building a new structure. This has created a favorable environment for the establishment of the new structure.

Studying in the great school of socialist market economy, our cadres and people have learned and grasped many philosophic theories on reform, development, and stability.

The party Central Committee assessed the situation and, after summing up practical experience, forwarded the emphasis of work: "to seize opportunity, deepen reform, open up wider, promote development, and maintain stability." Recalling what was done over the past year, the deputies believe from the bottom of their hearts that the emphasis of work is a concentrated summation of the practical experience of the whole party and the people across the country, as well as a concentrated summation of the knowledge acquired by the hundreds of millions of people in the great school of socialist market economy.

Practice Produces Genuine Knowledge, Understanding Is Enhanced During the Course of Practice, Practice Leads to Ways and Means, the Solution of Tough Problems Begins During the Course of Practice, and People Gradually Become Wise in the Great School of Socialist Market Economy

Shuai Ligu, mayor of Beihai, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, and a NPC deputy, said emotionally after summing up last year's experience that market economy has taught us something new, something the people in Beihai could not learn for many years. What he said is significant and worth pondering, and it is not just the experience of him alone. As shown by their speeches, the deputies have become more comprehensive in their observation of things and their methods of analyzing problems have become more conformable with materialist dialectics.

A craze for undertaking real estate business, development projects, and fund-raising occurred in some regions last summer. To deal with it, the central authorities proceeded from rectifying the banking order and resolutely took a series of macroeconomic regulation and control measures. Guangdong deputy Huang Diyan said at the current NPC session: The macroeconomic regulation and control has solved the overheated economy problem in some regions while maintaining high growth rate. This shows that we have begun to free ourselves from the vicious circle of "relaxation of control leading to disorder, disorder leading to resumed control, and control leading to stagnation."

Market grain prices rose sharply at the end of last year, and the governments at all levels had to adopt measures to stabilize the prices. At the current NPC session, some deputies from grass-roots units pointed out that it is the government's duty to take care of the price business. Some deputies holding leading posts said that it is the commodity price department's functional responsibility to stabilize the prices and the government should fulfill its duty.

The law of socialist market economy has provided clear and definite answers to questions about which people had endless arguments in the past. It has unified those understandings that were not unified for a long time in the past.

Market economy is the best way for distributing resources and guiding production, but it is not omnipotent. Hainan deputy Ruan Chongwu said that although market regulation can solve many problems, there are still some problems that cannot be solved by market regulation alone and must be solved with government intervention. The government should adapt itself to the law of market economy and change its functions. It is not that market economy needs no government intervention at all. Market economy requires the government to provide more effective and standardized economic management. Shanghai deputy Gao Wenkui said: It is a misinterpretation that socialist market economy needs relaxed or no macroeconomic regulation and control. Other deputies said that the establishment of a socialist market economic structure does not mean the dispensability of the central government's authority, and that macroeconomic regulation and control by a highly authoritative and powerful central government are always indispensable to the development of socialist market economy. On questions concerning growth rate and the local economic situation, the deputies now seldom follow the old practice of arguing over whether or not the rate is warranted, and whether an overheated economy is good or bad. They are using productive forces and the market as criteria in appraising these questions. They hold that high growth rate is OK so long as we are capable of it and the products are of good quality, yield high economic returns, and have a market; and that it is total blindness to seek high growth rate in disregard of objective conditions and market factors.

The deputies have an unprecedentedly unified understanding of the emphasis of work for the whole party and country this year. They wholeheartedly support the emphasis. Guangxi deputy Zhao Fulin said: As we are a team rowing the big boat of the country, we should follow the drum and work together. The deputies' rational views show that both our people and our country are becoming mature in the great school of socialist market economy.

Things Always Advance Wave Upon Wave and Develop in Spirals; the Edifice of the New Structure Cannot Be Built Overnight; We Must Practice Again and Again and Study Again and Again in This Great School

A market economy consists of a comprehensive economic operational system, and establishing a socialist market economic structure is a gigantic system engineering work. Deputy Lu Xueyi, a sociologist, said: The change from a planned economy to a market economy involves a fairly long process that cannot be completed at one stroke. The edifice of the new structure cannot be built overnight. Our tasks are still extremely arduous, and there are still many things we do not know. We are trying to build a socialist market economic structure, an original creation that has no established patterns for us to follow. To avoid detours, we have no other alternatives but to study and study and explore and explore. Zhao Pengfei, a deputy from Beijing, said: Deepening reform is an arduous task, and new developments and

problems will appear in the process of building a socialist market economy. This requires us to study harder and respect the masses' pioneering spirit. Some deputies who were in leading positions felt deeply about their lack of knowledge, ability, and skills and the need to learn and grasp many new things in the great tide of the market economy. Shandong deputy Jiang Chunyun said: We must learn from the masses and the market, and we must further emancipate our minds and change our concepts. Fujian deputy Jia Qinglin said: We must learn more about dialectics to improve our leadership art and skills.

Establishing a socialist market economy is a pioneering work without precedent. To move from "disorder" to "order," new problems and contradictions will appear all the time. Deputies not only brought new experiences to the session from the localities but they also brought new problems requiring urgent solutions.

In essence, a market economy is a kind of economy with a highly developed culture. It requires idealism and the pursuit of ideals. Indulgence in irrational over-expansion is bound to lead to chaos. Many deputies stress the need to pay attention to noneconomic aspects of socialist market economy, pointing out that a legal system and spiritual civilization serve as infrastructures for the new socialist market. Tianjin deputy Gao Dezhan said: Spiritual civilization must enter a new stage of development along with economic construction to create a good environment for reform and development. Qiao Weixiong, another Tianjin deputy, pointed out that dedication to one's work is an important element of China's character and moral education. He called for publicizing it and using it to educate people.

Deputies touched a broad range of issues related to the topic of establishing a socialist market economy. Some deputies commented on ways to make government more effective and to operate the economy more according to established standards. Some suggested ways to handle well relations between developing the economy and controlling inflation. Still others suggested ways and means to maintain balanced development between regions, between industries, and between urban and rural areas; to help peasants enter the market as soon as possible; and to guide state-owned large and medium enterprises change operating mechanisms. It is safe to say that in the great school of socialist market economy, deputies have filled in many blanks in the test.

Lenin once said: During the revolutionary period, millions of people learned more things in a week than they did in a year of their befuddled lives. Now, our reform goal has been set, and the blueprint of construction has been drawn. If we study with an open mind, courageously explore the great school of socialist market economy, and transform every measure into effective and concrete action, the edifice of the new structure will certainly be able to stand rock-solid in China's vast land.

Experts: 'Moderate' Economic Performance in 1994

OW2103075094 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 21 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, March 21 (XINHUA)—Chinese experts attending the ongoing session of the National People's Congress (NPC) and their colleagues who are not at the session forecast a "moderate" economic growth rate and a "moderate" inflation for China in 1994.

They maintained that the national economic growth rate in China this year will be slightly lower than last year's, but will not go stagnant, if no serious natural calamities occur and no major changes take place in state macro-economic control policies. But, they predicted, the task to keep inflation under control and solve difficulties for enterprises will be more arduous.

This year the central government sets the national economic growth rate at nine percent and will control inflation below 10 percent.

Though experts differ on China's economic growth rate this year, a near-unanimous understanding is that, to seek a fast growth rate, it is essential to shift priority from expanding scale to improving efficiency. Future economic development should be governed by macro-economic controls, especially by financial policies.

Experts predicted that this year China's economic efficiency is likely to improve, but not by a big margin. It takes time to improve efficiency as a whole, industrial efficiency in particular.

Wu Jie, an NPC deputy and vice minister in charge of the State Commission for Economic Restructuring, said the economic growth rate this year projected by the government conforms to China's potential for actual growth. It is designed with the overall environment of economic performance and tolerance taken into full consideration.

"If we simply expand demands to seek a fast economic growth, inflation will go up too," Wu added.

When China's economy entered a speedy growth period in 1992, the growth rate of its gross domestic product was 13.2 percent that year. In 1993, the growth rate was 13.4 percent. Fast economic growth has significantly strengthened the national strength, but, at the same time, has brought about some conspicuous contradictions and problems, putting strains on the overall economic environment.

Liu Guoguang, an NPC deputy and an economist, saw the economy as characterized by four "highs" and four "strains": high inflation, high industrial growth, high growth in money and credit supply, and high price rise; and strains on transport, energy supply, major raw materials supply, and funds.

Liu maintained that this year China's economic growth may come down to about 10 percent and inflation may be kept below 10 percent.

Li Yining, an NPC deputy and an economist, maintained that there should be a "relatively fast and rational" development speed. Using a metaphor, he said economic development is like bicycle-riding—"a too fast ride may lead to a fall while a too slow ride will lead to a stop."

Qiu Xiaohua, a senior economist with the State Statistics Bureau, predicted that China's economy will maintain a relatively fast growth rate. He listed five factors to back his views.

First, high consumer spending in a populous country provides necessary impetus for economic growth; second, the urgent need to expand construction scale resulting from uneven industrial development will inject vitality into the economy; third, in the course of changing the old system, once restrained productive forces will be released steadily; fourth, breakthroughs will be made in absorbing foreign investment; and fifth, along with a slow recovery of the world economy, markets will expand.

Qiu maintained that, while keeping a relatively high growth rate, it is necessary to highlight a "healthy" economic growth and give equal emphasis to speed and efficiency. Economic growth rate should slow down in a proper manner to "land softly" to avoid too heavy economic losses.

On strengthening macro-economic controls, experts said it is necessary to bring under control investment in fixed assets, which may fuel inflation. Economist Ma Hong suggested that total control be strengthened and investment structure be readjusted to use limited financial and material resources on key projects badly needed by the country.

Economist Dai Yuanchen said China's economic growth is supported by its massive investment in fixed assets instead of being propelled by consumption. Of the 13.4 percent economic growth rate last year, less than five percentage points were propelled by consumption, Dai added. In his view, without being backed by consumption, high growth will not last long.

As for this year's inflation, Qiu Xiaohua regarded the situation as "grim," because last year's inflation of 13 percent has left "upward" factors for this year. The unification of exchange rates and taxation reforms will also have an impact on prices, he said.

Fujian Deputy Wants Funds To Fight Smuggling

HK2203052094 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in English 1255 GMT 21 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, March 21 (CNS)—Smuggling activities have been carried out in recent years in groups and seen wider coverage of areas with the use of modern vehicles,

while the equipment employed by the law enforcement personnel appeared outdated when compared with that used by the smugglers, a member of the National People's Congress, chief of the armed police in Fujian and deputy director of the bureau of public security in the province, Mr. Hong Hu, said in an interview with this agency.

Mr. Hong said that the 3,000-kilometre-long coastline in Fujian was ridden with smuggling activities, with the smuggled items switched from the traditional ones of cigarettes, alcohol and native products to drugs, pornographic articles, electric appliances and cars. All such smuggling was conducted in a much more concealed way and with greater cunning. Worse was the involvement of some Sino-foreign joint-ventured enterprises in the smuggling in the name of imports of raw and processed material. They smuggled car parts and electric appliances hidden with normal import items making it difficult for customs to discover.

Mr. Hong saw smuggling following several ways. First, the smuggling groups tended to be well organized and covering wider areas, including Hong Kong, Thailand, the Philippines and South Korea.

Second, the areas at home included in smuggling activities extended from the coastal areas along Fujian, Zhejiang and Guangdong in the past to wider areas.

Third, the equipment involved in smuggling tended to be modernized, with speedboats capable of sailing at up to 40 sea miles per hour as well as advanced communications devices.

Since there was a shortage of input of resources into the fight against smuggling, the equipment used by marine anti-smuggling teams in the Mainland was old-fashioned when compared with that employed by the smugglers. Mr. Hong said he was convinced that the state should earmark part of money put at hundreds of millions of renminbi resulting from the seizure of smuggled items every year to strengthen the marine force to counter smuggling at sea.

NPC Delegates Propose Conditional Euthanasia

HK2203061994 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0816 GMT 20 Mar 94

[By reporter Xiao Rui (5618 3843): "NPC Delegates Hu Yamei, Yan Renying Propose Conditional Implementation of Euthanasia Under Legal Supervision"]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—At a time when euthanasia still arouses much debate in society, some medical experts attending the National People's Congress [NPC] strongly recommend early conditional implementation of euthanasia under legal supervision.

At the NPC convened here, noted medical experts Hu Yamei and Yan Renying headed the list of proponents

putting forward this motion. They held that: At present, some old people have lost the ability to take care of themselves. They are confined to their beds, are incontinent, and unable to control their bowels. Their minds are no longer clear, and they must be looked after by their children. The aged are very painful. Not only do their children find this difficult to bear—both spiritually and financially—but they also are a burden on the state. Under this situation, the implementation of euthanasia is very essential. At present, Denmark and some states in the United States already have passed euthanasia legislation, and with international precedents, China can implement euthanasia under prescribed conditions on an experimental basis and under legislation.

The motion suggests that euthanasia should be allowed under the following conditions:

Old people who have lost the ability to take care of themselves, who have been unable to walk or move their limbs at will, who have been incontinent and unable to control their bowels for more than one year, and who have not been able to recuperate, as proved by medical examination.

Cancer patients who have reached an advanced stage of the disease owing to widespread metastasis; who cannot recuperate, even with long-term treatment; who suffer intolerable pain and must use anesthetics and analgesics, such as demerol hydrochloride, for a long period of time in order to sustain their lives and who are worn out from their use.

Under these two conditions, patients who have been proved by medical examination to be incurable may ask for euthanasia with the consent of their spouses and children. Their cases then will be handled by local notaries, and euthanasia will be implemented in hospitals in accordance with the notarization.

People who have completely lost consciousness and are in a vegetative state, who have not recuperated after more than a year's treatment, who need special nursing care, and who are a burden on their family members and to the state. Under this situation, with the consent of their family members, their cases can be taken by their family members to notaries for notarization, and then euthanasia will be implemented in hospitals.

It has been learned that some dozens of NPC delegates—including experts, scholars, leading cadres, and ordinary laborers from all walks of life—have seconded this motion advocating conditional euthanasia.

Li Peng's Government Work Report Revised

OW2203073294 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 22 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, March 22 (XINHUA)—Premier Li Peng's government work report has been revised according to opinions and suggestions raised by deputies to the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC).

The additions deal with reducing peasants' burden, the modern enterprise system, the promotion of socialist ethics and culture, and the Hong Kong issue.

The revised government work report was adopted at the closing meeting of the NPC second session here today.

Reducing peasants' burden and increasing their income was a daily topic during the 13-day NPC session. The report adds "special handling of outstanding issues" after stressing continuous implementation of measures to reduce peasants' income.

Establishment of a modern enterprise system is the direction for reform of state-owned enterprises. The report adds "actively summing up experience and gradually forming standard implementation methods to facilitate their dissemination" after the content of launching pilot programs adopting the modern enterprise system in accordance with the company law.

On socialist cultural undertakings, the report adds "opposing and resisting bad works that hurt people's unity, social progress and physical and mental health of juveniles."

As extravagance and waste remain widespread at present, the report adds "being diligent, thrifty, practicing economy and working hard."

On the Hong Kong issue, the report, according to opinions of some Hong Kong and Macao deputies, adds a sentence: "Hong Kong compatriots are expected to work together with the whole nation, make concerted efforts and contribute to Hong Kong's stability and prosperity."

At its conclusion, the report replaces "hard struggle" with "blazing new trails, self-reliance and hard struggle."

Compared with similar reports in the past, this year's report has fewer revisions because opinions and suggestions were solicited from various circles during the drafting process.

Since mid-December of last year, the political bureau of the Chinese Communist Party central committee and the State Council held many meetings to discuss the draft report. Premier Li Peng invited leaders of the democratic parties, persons without party affiliation, representatives of science, technology, education and culture fields, officials of grassroots administrative and judicial departments and leaders of enterprises and institutions for five meetings and heard their opinions and suggestions.

Newspaper Views Amendments to Government Work Report

HK2203113894 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
22 Mar 94 p a2

[Report by WEN WEI PO News Team: "Li Peng's Government Work Report Amended in 13 Places"]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Mar (WEN WEI PO)—In light of the views expressed by the deputies to the National People's Congress [NPC] and members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] in discussions, Li Peng's Government Work Report has been amended as follows:

1. While talking about the continued efforts made to boost agriculture with science and technology, the passage "maintain the ranks of scientific researchers in agriculture" has been added.

2. On the question of continuously alleviating the peasants' burden, the passage "the outstanding problems should be tackled in a special way" has been added.

3. "Improving the quality of population" has been appended to the question of family planning.

4. "Improving the distribution methods and developing and perfecting the treasury bond market" has been appended to the issue of treasury bonds.

5. While introducing the experiment of establishing a modern enterprise system in light of the "Company Law," there is the additional sentence "to spread the system, we should vigorously sum up experience and gradually develop standard measures for implementation."

6. On the part of running a clean administration and fighting corruption, the passages: "They also constitute a damage to reform, opening up, and the modernization program"; "are absolutely impermissible"; and "we oppose a proneness to boast and exaggerate" have been added after: "The introduction of the principle of commodity exchange to political activities by state organs and the exchange of power for money seriously distort the principle of a socialist market economy."

7. The passage: "Oppose and resist bad activities which disrupt unity among the people, hinder social progress, and harm the healthy growth of young people" has been added after: "Strengthen management over the cultural market according to law and use rich, varied, and healthy spiritual products to allow the cultural market to flourish."

8. "Rural health work must be enhanced" has been added to the question of health development.

9. "Advocating the spirit of thrift, economy, and hard work" has been appended to the part on strengthening the building of spiritual civilization.

10. "Earnestly implement the 'Law on Regional Autonomy'" has been emphasized in the section on nationality work.

11. Talking about the resumption of China's sovereignty over Hong Kong and maintaining Hong Kong's long-term prosperity and stability, the following passage has been added: "We hope that the compatriots of Hong

Kong will join the people of the whole country, make concerted efforts, and contribute to this cause."

12. Discussing diplomatic work, the following has been temporarily added in light of the new circumstances: "I would like to tell our deputies a piece of news just received. In the vote by the UN Human Rights Committee yesterday, the motion on using human rights to oppose China submitted by some countries encountered another setback. This fully shows that the anti-China trend finds little support. On behalf of the Chinese Government and the people, I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to all countries which uphold justice." In the amendment, this passage has been included in the report.

13. There is an additional passage: "Vigorously blaze new trails, rely on our own strength, and build our country through arduous efforts" at the end of the report.

In addition, some amendments have been made in wording.

After the finalized "Government Work Report" has been adopted tomorrow afternoon (22 March), the full text will be issued on 23 March.

Henan Deputies Call for Collecting Opinions

HK2203075794 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 0555 GMT 20 Mar 94

[By reporter Liu Hongtao (0491 3163 3447): "Henan Deputies to NPC Suggest Enacting Law on Collecting People's Opinions"]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Zhang Wensheng, a peasant deputy from Henan Province, recently became a focus of attention for reporters covering the "two sessions." This is because he took the lead, together with 33 other people's deputies, in submitting to the congress a motion for the enactment of a "law on collecting people's opinions."

The peasant entrepreneur, born when the republic was founded, gave an exclusive interview to this reporter today. He said: An important reason for corruption and policy blunders has been the lack of a mechanism for the people to exercise supervision and of a normal channel for conveying grass-roots opinions to the higher authorities. The motion submitted to the NPC Standing Committee, on the initiative of 34 people's deputies from Henan, is for the establishment of a "national development center for the collection and study of the people's opinions" and for the drafting and promulgation of a "law on collecting the people's opinions." They are aimed at fundamentally changing—through the institution of the law—the present condition in which "no one pays attention, or even listens to the opinions and suggestions of the people; worse still, critics are retaliated against." Through this motion, the people will not feel they have no opportunity or right to speak out. If their

proposals and opinions are heeded and adopted, they will have a stronger sense of responsibility for the country and the nation, so no one need worry about the country being unable to become prosperous and flourishing.

According to the jointly signed motion: "Under the planned-economy structure, various elements in society basically existed in a system bonded by administrative ties. The market economy gradually will break parts of the original system. For instance, some enterprises, institutions, individuals, and others 'without competent administrative departments above them' now are emerging everywhere. How will the voices of the central authorities continue to be heard unimpeded in grass-roots units? How will the voices of grass-roots units be channeled back to the central authorities? These are matters pending urgent solution now." Therefore, "it is imperative to institute a 'law on collecting people's opinions.'"

These people's deputies proposed in their motion that during the term of the current people's congress, an organ specially responsible for the formulation of a "law on collecting people's opinions" be set up so as to draft and promulgate such a law as quickly as possible; that a "national development center for the collection and study of people's opinions" be established; that a "national fund to award people for their suggestions" be founded; and that a new academic discipline called "theory on the collection of people's opinions" be initiated by the state.

Legislation Passed for Xiamen Economic Zone

OW2203082394 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743
GMT 22 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, March 22 (XINHUA)—The Second Session of the National People's Congress (NPC) today adopted a decision to grant legislative power to Xiamen, Fujian Province. Xiamen has thus become the third special economic zone (SEZ) with legislative power after Hainan Shenzhen [as received].

The move marks another significant step China has taken in speeding up reforms and establishing a legal system for the SEZs.

Legislation is playing an increasingly important role in the development of SEZs. With a legal framework basically built for a market economy and for their economic convergence with the international market, the SEZs serve as experimental sites for not only economic restructuring, but also for local legislation.

Establishment of a legal system has been included in plans for the development of the SEZs. In 1981, the NPC Standing Committee authorized Guangdong and Fujian Provinces to formulate regulations and statutes regarding SEZs under their jurisdiction.

In 1988, Hainan island became a province and a special economic zone, and was also authorized to formulate local laws and regulations.

In 1992, the NPC Standing Committee gave Shenzhen the same right.

Granting Xiamen legislative power is a need posed by the Xiamen SEZ to speed up reforms and open wider to the rest of the world.

Separated from Taiwan by the sea, Xiamen plays an irreplaceable role in increasing personnel and economic exchanges across the Taiwan Straits and in promoting China's reunification.

Since its establishment, Xiamen has developed rapidly. Overseas-funded enterprises now account for more than 60 percent of Xiamen's industrial output value.

However, legislation in Xiamen proceeded at a slow pace, making it impossible to set code of conduct for economic activities. And the situation has already adversely affected improvement in Xiamen's investment environment.

With the legislative power just granted, Xiamen will be able to solve many problems that have cropped up.

Over the next few years, Xiamen plans to enact at least 50 local laws and regulations.

Jilin Deputies Seek Rural Economic Development

OW2203085694 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0100 GMT 22 Mar 94

[By reporter Guo Liquan (6753 0500 5028)]

[Excerpt] Beijing, 22 Mar (XINHUA)—Agriculture, rural areas, and peasants have remained a hot topic of discussion among deputies from Jilin, a major agricultural province, to the Second Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC]. Over the last few days, how to develop Jilin's rural economy to enable peasants to become better off at an earlier date has remained one of the central issues discussed by deputies from Jilin. Deputy Gao Yan, who is governor of Jilin, said: Enabling peasants to become better off is another leap in the vast rural areas following our success in eliminating poverty and providing enough food and clothing to them. Once we succeed in this work, we will be able to solve new and old problems and make further progress.

To enable peasants to become better off, the first thing we need to do is to develop agriculture. Deputies from the province said Jilin should establish agricultural bases, develop famous brand name agricultural products, and promote agriculture-related high technologies, in order to ensure the province's agricultural development.

A few deputies said the low efficiency in grain growing had dampened peasants' production enthusiasm and hampered their efforts to live a better life. They said the situation must be changed. Peasant deputy Hao Fuxia from the Dongxia Village in Meihokou City's Zhonghe Town said: "However the rural areas may develop, farming is the job of peasants. But now we really need to study some way to develop the agriculture." [passage omitted]

Guangxi Region Leaders Hold News Conference

OW2103064794 Beijing Central Television Program One Network in Mandarin 1415 GMT 19 Mar 94

[News conference by Cheng Kejie, chairman of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region; Lei Ning, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region vice chairman; Hong Puzhou, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional Planning Commission chairman; and Shuai Ligu, mayor of Guangxi's Beihai City, with foreign and domestic correspondents at the Information Center of the Second Session of the Eight NPC and the Eighth CPPCC National Committee in Beijing on 19 March; from the "Special News Program on the Second Session of the Eighth NPC"]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified moderator] We have invited a few leaders of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region to answer your questions in connection with issues concerning Guangxi's reform, opening to the outside world, and economic development. They are Mr. Cheng Kejie, chairman of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region; Mr. Lei Ning, vice chairman of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region; Mr. Hong Puzhou, chairman of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional Planning Commission; and Mr. Shuai Ligu, mayor of Beihai City, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.

[Unidentified correspondent] I am a reporter with the China Chinese Language Broadcasting Company. My question is: Guangxi is the most convenient passageway linking China's southwest region with Southeast Asia. The CPC Central Committee proposed in 1992 that efforts should be made to give full play to Guangxi's role as a passageway for linking China with the outside world. Focusing on construction with this aim in mind, Guangxi has strengthened the construction of infrastructural facilities and basic industries in the past two years. How is this work progressing and what difficulties are being encountered?

[Cheng] In its Document No. Four issued in 1992, the CPC Central Committee explicitly stipulated that efforts will be made to build Guangxi's coastal areas into a most convenient passageway for China's southwest region. [passage omitted] We have been concentrating on construction in these areas—transport, energy, and communications. In the transportation area, we are now building or expanding five airports; building five new railroads; and two superhighways. The first one is a 139-km four-lane superhighway from Liuzhou to Guilin; the second one is a six-lane superhighway from Nanning

to Qinzhou, Fangcheng, and Beihai. We realize that there is insufficient electric power in Guangxi to better serve China's southwest region and also to serve Guangxi's economic development. Therefore, we are now stepping up the construction of hydroelectric and thermal power stations, the combined capacity of which will come to around 8.2 million kilowatts. When these facilities are completed, we believe they will create better conditions for opening up the southwest region and Guangxi to the outside world and for their economic development.

[Unidentified correspondent] I am a reporter with the Asian Television of Hong Kong. Many criminal cases in Hong Kong involved firearms which were smuggled from Mainland China to Hong Kong, and Guangxi is one of sources from which firearms are smuggled into Hong Kong. May I ask what has the regional government done to check the outflow of firearms?

[Lei] Guangxi shares a 1,020-km land border with neighboring countries and has a 1,595-km coastline. Some criminals have taken advantage of the long border and coastline to engage in firearms smuggling and drug trafficking. The autonomous regional government and its law-enforcing departments have always adopted strict measures to crack down on these illegal activities. To strengthen the fight against these activities so as to give the criminal elements no opening to exploit, last year we increased our police force by more 700 people, who were especially assigned to crack down on firearms smuggling and drug trafficking. Through our struggle last year, we seized more than a 100 kilograms of heroin, over 800 kg of opium, and about 300 firearms. The arrested criminals have been handled according to law.

[Unidentified correspondent] I am a reporter with the Central Television Stations. According to statistics, the amount of investment, the number of foreign-funded enterprises, and the amount of foreign exchange earned through exports have increased considerably in Guangxi in the past two years. Where did most of the foreign investment come from? What industries have these investments have channeled into? What are the prospects of these investment projects for earning foreign exchange?

[Lei] [passage omitted] In 1992 Guangxi's foreign trade came to \$1.108 billion, up 33 percent over 1991. In 1993 its foreign trade volume was \$1.325 billion, up 19.6 percent over 1992. At the end of 1991, there were only 559 "san zi" enterprises [joint ventures, cooperative enterprises, and wholly owned enterprises] in Guangxi. In that year, only \$63 million worth of foreign capital was used, but by the end of 1992 there were 1,870 "san zi" enterprises, and \$246 million worth of foreign capital was used. By the end of 1993, there were 4,368 "san zi" enterprises in Guangxi, and \$1 billion worth of foreign capital was used that year. Guangxi has moved from 12th place to eighth among the 12 provinces and cities in the coastal areas in using foreign capital. First, investment has been expanding to different fields. Originally,

most investments were used in real estate and the service industries. In the past two years, investments have expanded to infrastructural facilities, basic industries, agricultural development, and the transformation of old enterprises.

Second, investments have expanded to other areas. In the past, investments were mainly concentrated in coastal cities. Now, investments have spread to the hinterland and some hilly areas. For example, in Bose Prefecture 25 "san zi" enterprises were approved 1993, with a combined investment of \$5 million. [passage omitted]

Third, the number of countries and regions making investments has increased. By the end of 1993, there were 44 countries and regions investing in Guangxi. The main investors were from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan. The ratio of investments from Hong Kong and Macao in Guangxi is roughly 25 percent; the ratio of Taiwan's investments in Guangxi was 11 percent in 1993.

Fourth, there are many investment projects by big consortia. Last year, there were over 70 investment projects, each with an investment of over \$10 million. In 1992, there were only four such projects. In exports, "san zi" enterprises are a force that should not be underestimated. Their exports now account for about one-eighth of Guangxi's total exports.

[Unidentified Vietnamese correspondent in Mandarin] I am a reporter with VNA. First, in the past few years, especially since the normalization of relations between the two countries, what progress has been made in Guangxi's ties with Vietnam? Second, what are the prospects for development between Guangxi and Vietnam?

[Cheng] Since China and Vietnam normalized their relations in November 1991, significant progress has been made in economic and friendly contacts between the two countries. The development in this area has been healthy, and it has brought benefits to the people of the two countries. [passage omitted] Take trade as an example. According to the situation in border trade in the past few years, such trade is mutually complementary. We have built several economic projects in Vietnam. These projects require that both sides continue cooperation on a mutually beneficial basis.

[Unidentified correspondent] I am a reporter with the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY. Recently, many experts from international economic circles have predicted that an international metropolis will emerge in Southeast Asia and the Beibu Wan [gulf] area. It has been learned that Guangxi's Beihai city has drawn up some plans in this connection. Would Mayor Shuai please brief us about the plans?

[Shuai] Beihai city has eight major resources. Its fresh water, land, port construction, and tourism resources are especially good. In short, with these resources a large

port for commerce with foreign countries can be built. In addition, it has a huge potential of becoming a large metropolis. [passage omitted]

[Chinese-American correspondent in Mandarin] I am Zhou Youkang, a reporter with the Voice of America. I have a question concerning investment: Mr. Chairman, you have just mentioned that investments in Guangxi were mainly from Taiwan and Hong Kong. What about the United States? In your opinion, what can the United States do to contribute to Guangxi's economic development? How do you promote trade between Guangxi and the United States?

[Lei] In fact, apart from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan, the next biggest investor is the United States. The biggest wholly owned enterprise, the [Tule] Company I have just mentioned, has invested \$40 million in leasing 60,000 mu of land in [Hepu] for agricultural development. The company will import fine seed strains from the United States and will assume responsibilities for seeds, processing, and marketing. In fact, our economic cooperative relations with the United States are also significant. Due to the lack of time, we cannot go into detail one by one.

[Shuai] The doors of Beihai city are open. We welcome the United States to quickly enter its markets. Don't be late.

[Moderator] That's the end of the news conference. Thank you.

Governor on Improving Guizhou's Economy

OW2103085794 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1334 GMT 20 Mar 94

[By XINHUA reporters Shen Hongbin (3088 5725 0393) and Xu Zhaorong (1776 0340 2837): "Make Good Wine To Eliminate Poverty and Become Rich—on an Interview With Chen Shineng, Guizhou Governor and National People's Congress Deputy"]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Mar (XINHUA)—Chen Shineng became the governor of Guizhou Province not long ago. However, he is very familiar with the situation in Guizhou and is clear about ways to eliminate poverty and improve the economic condition of people in the province.

Guizhou is located in China's southwest and is a remote landlocked province. It is not situated in coastal areas, is not along the Chang Jiang, and has no border areas. About half of all counties in the province are poor, and the number of poor people in the province accounts for one-eighth of all poor people in the country or 30 percent of the province's total population. Therefore, eliminating poverty has become the most important work in the province.

However, is Guizhou really in utter destitution? Chen Shineng does not think so. When reporters interviewed

him, he counted on his fingers and listed six advantages that Guizhou can utilize as follows: Guizhou has the advantage of energy sources, with more than 18 million tonnes of theoretical hydraulic power [shui li zi yuan di li lun yun zang liang 3055 0500 6327 3293 4104 3810 6158 5686 5661 6852] and 50 billion tonnes of coal deposit. Guizhou has the advantage of both mineral resources and a metallurgical industry, with deposits of phosphorous, manganese, antimony, aluminum, alumina, and 24 other mineral resources all ranking front in the country and relatively advanced metallurgical technology and facilities. Guizhou has the advantage of joint military and civilian mechano-electrical industry. A large contingent of some 480,000 military industrial workers formed in the past and assets and facilities of military industries provide good conditions for transforming military industries into nonmilitary enterprises producing commodities that can compete well on the market. Guizhou has the advantage of light and textile industries, represented by famous tobacco and wine. Guizhou has the advantage of chemical industry by utilizing local coal and phosphorous. Guizhou has the advantage of beautiful natural scenery and customs of minority people in developing tourism. Touching on Guizhou's tourism advantage, Chen Shineng spread his arms and humorously told reporters: "I formally invite all of you to visit Guizhou. There are not only the Huanggushu Falls but also national forest parks and many natural sites and cultural relics. Guizhou can be described as a place with beautiful mountains and lakes and wonderful customs of people of minority nationalities."

Chen Shineng pointed out: In the face of such a situation and conditions, Guizhou will utilize the above-mentioned advantages to develop related industries. At present, it is necessary to grasp the opportune time to accelerate reform; speed up the construction of infrastructure projects; develop aviation, transportation, and communications; and laid down a good foundation for enabling the people to live a relatively comfortable life. In the vast and poor rural areas, it is necessary to strive to achieve "two increases, one decrease, and one control."

He explained: The two increases are: 1) to increase the peasants' income from the present annual per capital income of 579 yuan by 90 yuan each year and reach 1,200 yuan by the end of this century; and 2) to increase grain output by improving rural facilities and raising the level of farming technologies. One decrease means to take resolute measures to decrease the number of people in poverty. Guizhou will strive to eliminate poverty for all people by the end of this century and must not lay a burden on the country. One control means to strictly control the people's birth rate.

Chen Shineng said: It seems the above-mentioned goals are not very high, but it is also not easy for Guizhou to achieve those goals. However, since the industrious and wise ancestors in Guizhou could make the world renowned and tasty Maotai liquor, which requires a

complicated technological process, the people in Guizhou can certainly make good wine in the new era to eliminate poverty and become rich under the excellent situation of reform and opening up and to celebrate the arrival of the 21st Century.

Tibet Party Secretary Meets With Veterans in Beijing

OW2203101494 Lhasa Tibet People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1425 GMT 21 Mar 94

[From the "News" program]

[Text] On the afternoon of 19 March, Li Jie, Qiao Jiaqin, Xia Chuan, and Zhang Jun, former senior leaders of the Tibetan autonomous regional people's government and the Tibetan Military District, made a special trip to the Beijing Jinxi Guest House to visit Tibetan deputies attending the second session of the Eighth National People's Congress. They held extensive discussions with deputies on how to quicken the pace of reform, opening up, and economic construction in Tibet.

These four senior leaders are veteran fighters who entered Tibet with the 18th Army. They worked in Tibet for several decades, dedicating their youth to Tibet's socialist revolution and construction. They said: Tibet is our second home and we cherish a deep affection for Tibet. Although we have returned to the interior, our hearts still stay in Tibet. We never forget Tibet and always pay attention to Tibet's construction and development. To help Tibet develop the economy, we set up an association of veteran fighters entering Tibet in an effort to establish contact with people of all circles, including those of commercial and industrial sectors at home and abroad and to bring in specially trained personnel and technology into Tibet.

It is reported that veteran fighters who have worked in Tibet and now live in Chengdu, Tianjin, and Jinan also proposed establishing associations of veteran fighters who had been in Tibet to offer suggestions and plans for Tibet's economic construction.

Chen Kuiyuan and Raidi, secretary and deputy secretary of the Tibetan autonomous regional party committee respectively; Gyaincain Norbu and Yang Chuantang, chairman and vice chairman of the Tibetan autonomous regional people's government respectively; Sengqen Lozong Gyaincain, vice chairman of the Tibetan Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee; and Luosang Toinzhub, vice chairman of the Tibetan autonomous regional people's government, thanked these veteran comrades for their concern and support for Tibet's various undertakings. They also presented hada to them.

Articles Urge Curbing Peasants' Move Into Cities

OW2103065494 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0759 GMT 20 Mar 94

["Jottings on the Two Sessions" by reporters Pu Liye (5543 4539 2814) and Xu Xingtang (1776 5281 1016): "There Are Thousands of Ways To Get Rich; Why Does Everyone Have To Go to the Cities?"]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Mar (XINHUA)—Tens of millions of peasants have streamed, like the tide, to cities. Is this good or bad? This has been a controversial, hot topic for a long time. During the current sessions of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC] and the Eighth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], this topic has not only remained hot but has also become a more serious one. NPC deputies and CPPCC National Committee members have linked the proper handling of the rural labor force to the work to improve peasants' lives and to stabilize the overall situation.

The NPC deputies and CPPCC National Committee members believe that the "tide of workers" is a sign of the historical progress of China's traditional agricultural society being transformed into a modern one. They said: In a sense, the trend is reasonable as well as inevitable. However, while the flow of workers has created huge material wealth, it has brought with it or given rise to some social problems. To properly solve the employment problem of the more than 100 million surplus workers currently in rural areas, we cannot simply set our eyes on moving them to cities—we should simultaneously organize peasants' migration and provide them with jobs in their hometowns, and we should come up with new ideas and develop various industries and trades.

"The homeland is as good as the outside world," said Deputy Shen Zhifeng, who is mayor of Shijiazhuang city. Over the last few years, Shijiazhuang has encouraged peasants to develop high-yield, good-quality, and highly efficient agriculture. Currently, the city has 1 million mu of high-efficiency cash crops and more than 12 million chickens, rabbits, cattle, and pigs. Last year, the per capita income of the city's peasants increased 100 yuan over the previous year. Shen Zhifeng said, "Once there are more opportunities in rural areas and people's incomes are higher, who will be willing to leave their dear ones at home and go to cities to take their chances?"

Hebei Province is only one example. Deputy Shao Qihui, who is governor of Heilongjiang Province, said: In the northeast, thousands or tens of thousands of peasants now have become better off by breeding fish, raising hunting dogs or deer, or growing flowers, and some of them have made tens of thousands of yuan or even hundreds of thousands of yuan a year. To properly solve the problem of the surplus work force in rural areas, we must take into consideration the entire rural economic development situation and broaden the scope and increase the depth of agriculture.

Deputy Tian Chengping, who is governor of Qinghai Province, considered the development of village and town enterprises as a "huge water reservoir" for absorbing the rural labor force. He said: The economic gap between the eastern and western parts of the country is the cause of the outflow of peasants from the central and western parts of the country, and it is also a potential solution to the problem of the surplus rural work force. If the source areas of the "tide of workers" can quicken the pace of village and town enterprise development, taking the local reality into consideration, and starting from developing relatively simple industries that require little investment and yield quick results, then they not only can boost local economic development but also can create millions of jobs.

By dealing with rural problems through another approach, we will be able to see that even now there are many opportunities for success in rural areas. It is clear that as long as one can meet the demands of the market, can come up with new ideas, and is willing to work hard, peasants also can find a way to become better off in their own home areas.

Strengthening Economic Legislation Urged

OW2103065794 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0300 GMT 21 Mar 94

["Jottings on the Two Sessions" by reporters Ma Kuijun (7456 7608 0689) and Yu Shaoliang (0060 4801 5328): "Let Public Funds Also Be Worth Something"]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Mar (XINHUA)—The phenomenon that "it is easy to borrow, take, and use public funds, and nobody is concerned about spending public funds like letting water flow" is very common. As some deputies attending the Second Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC] put it, "Public funds are cheap."

The major cases involving economic crimes recently reported in the press had something in common—it is too easy to embezzle public funds. A bank accountant a little more than 30 years old was able to embezzle more than 30 million yuan in the light of day; Shen Taifu of the Great Wall Machinery and Electrical Engineering Company was able to embezzle 3 million yuan from funds raised from the public. The NPC deputies said these incidents show that China's legal system is still not well established and the established laws, regulations, and systems still have loopholes. They said in the process of building a socialist market economic system, we must place great importance on this problem. They also said: People committing corruption or accepting bribes may be punished by law; but we can do nothing about many things taking place everyday even we know they are wrong—such as using public funds to wine and dine, to do sightseeing, for home decorations, and to buy expensive sedans. The public money spent on such purposes usually amounts to tens of thousands of yuan, hundreds of thousands of yuan, or even millions of yuan. But, all

these malpractices do not constitute a crime, and so we can only complain about them. But, if there are no effective measures to deal with this kind of problem, simply complaining about them does not yield any results.

The deputies hoped for enactment of more laws and regulations and for the refining of established laws and regulations; they hoped that, in appointing and promoting leaders, greater attention will be paid to their personal integrity, and education in honestly performing one's official duty will be regularly conducted among cadres. They also hoped that reform will more closely link personal interests to those of the state so that people will feel that spending public funds is like spending one's own money. They said, if such comprehensive measures can be taken to deal with the problem, there will be hope that "public funds may appreciate."

Qiao Shi Addresses Closing Session

OW2203080294 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 22 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, March 22 (XINHUA)—Qiao Shi, China's top legislator, said today all kinds of work in China must serve people's interests.

Addressing the closing session of the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC) this afternoon, Qiao, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, said that all kinds of work must also help free and develop productive forces, increase China's comprehensive strength and improve people's living standards.

He asked government departments and workers at all levels to change their style of work, make investigations, solicit people's views and be concerned about their well-being.

The leader also stressed the need to handle well all matters relating to people's immediate interests.

He said that it is imperative to oppose bureaucracy and boasting, and do away with formalism.

He called for a stop to holding meetings or issuing documents that will not solve any problems, to indulging in empty talks, to reporting only the good news, and to telling lies.

Speaking of the NPC session, he said that various resolutions and decisions adopted by the deputies reflect the will and aspiration of the entire Chinese nation.

The session also demonstrates great unity among people of various nationalities and their confidence in the success of China's reform program and economic development, he said.

Qiao Shi expressed the belief that the session will play a significant role in speeding up the establishment of a

socialist market economy, and promoting progress in socialist democracy, as well as ideological and cultural progress.

He said that it is imperative to seize current favorable international and domestic opportunities, accelerate the establishment of a socialist market economic structure and achieve a sustained, rapid and healthy growth of China's economy.

"We must also maintain social stability and promote all-round social progress," he said.

All kinds of work in China must comply with and serve the country's central task for 1994, he said, noting: "We must correctly handle relations between reform, development and stability."

"We must strive to push ahead with reform and development amid stability, and achieve social stability and the country's long-term stability through reform and development," he said.

He said that 1994 is an important year for China's economic restructuring, with the implementation of so many new reform measures.

He stressed the need to further emancipate the mind, do everything in line with specific conditions, properly resolve contradictions and problems arising in the course of implementing reform measures so as to perfect various reform measures.

Qiao Shi also called for efforts to quicken the pace of economic legislation and use laws to guide, promote and ensure the establishment of a socialist market economic structure and the progress of various undertakings.

Second Session of Eighth NPC Closes

OW2203075594 Beijing XINHUA in English 0746 GMT 22 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, March 22 (XINHUA)—The 13-day second session of the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC) closed here today.

The closing meeting was presided over by Qiao Shi, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee. Chinese leaders Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, Li Ruihuan, Zhu Rongji, Liu Huaqing, Hu Jintao and Rong Yiren attended today's meeting.

At the closing meeting this afternoon, deputies first approved a resolution on the government work report. Additions to the report cover the alleviation of farmers' burden, a modern enterprise system, socialist ethics and the Hong Kong issue.

Deputies then adopted two resolutions, one on a report about the implementation of the 1993 plan for national economic and social development and the 1994 plan, and the other on a report about the implementation of the state budget for 1993 and about the state budget for 1994.

The meeting also passed the Budget Law of the People's Republic of China. The Budget Law consists of 11 chapters and 79 articles, with stipulations ranging from budget management powers and responsibilities, the scope of budget revenues and expenditures, budget drafting, budget examination and approval, budget implementation and readjustment, final accounting, supervision and legal responsibilities.

The meeting also approved a decision on empowering the Xiamen Municipal People's Congress, its Standing Committee and Xiamen municipal government with powers to formulate laws and regulations for implementation in the Xiamen Special Economic Zone. Xiamen has become the third special economic zone to have local legislative powers following Shenzhen and Hainan.

The meeting also adopted resolutions on the work report of the NPC Standing Committee, on the work report of the Supreme People's Court and on the work report of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

Also adopted at the meeting was a resolution to rename the NPC Environmental Protection Committee the NPC Environmental and Resources Protection Committee.

At the closing meeting, Qiao Shi delivered a speech. He said this NPC session is convened in a manner featured by democracy, unity, pragmatism and openness. The session demonstrated people's confidence in the success of pushing ahead with reform and economic development.

He said the session will play an important role in mobilizing the Chinese nation to concentrate their attention on economic development and in the development of a socialist market economy, socialist democratic politics and socialist ethical progress.

During the session, Chinese party and state leaders joined NPC deputies in discussions on work of the government in various fields and extensively listened to suggestions and criticisms from deputies.

At the session, woman General Nie Li and a noted Hong Kong public figure, Tsang Hin-chi, was elected new members of the NPC Standing Committee.

XINHUA Comments on Closing

OW2203052394 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1229 GMT 21 Mar 94

["Commentary" by XINHUA reporters Min Fanlu (7036 0416 6424), Zhang Jinsheng (1728 6930 0524), and Ma Kuijun (7456 7608 0689): "The Overall Situation That Pulls People's Hearts Together—Commentary Written Before the Closing of the Second Session of the Eighth National People's Congress"]

[Text] Beijing, 21 March (XINHUA)—This is a grand meeting of significant importance since China entered this year, a crucial year for reform, as well as a grand meeting that gathers talents from all quarters to set a

general policy for revitalizing the nation. It shows Chinese and foreigners, who are concerned about the future and destiny of China's reform and development, that the 56 nationalities around China have unprecedentedly gathered under the banner of building socialism with Chinese characteristics in one mind. The overall situation of "seizing the opportunity, deepening reform, opening up wider, promoting development, and maintaining stability" in the [party's] work has become the will of the state and the people.

A Common Ground Formed at the 'Two Sessions'

This year's "two sessions" were convened at the crucial moment when we were implementing the guidelines of the Third Plenary Session of the 14th CPC National Congress and accelerating the establishment of a socialist market economic structure. During this unusual half month, over 5,000 deputies and members have formed a common ground on the 20-character overall situation for the work of the party and the state.

The common ground was first of all demonstrated in their understanding of the magnificent cause of reform. Reviewing the unprecedented achievements in China's history, which were accomplished in the course of great practice, deputies and members further realized: It was the great fortune yielded by the productive forces liberated through reform that made China's national economy grow at an average annual rate of 9 percent in the 15 years of reform and opening up, far higher than the average growth rate during the 26 years from 1953 to 1978, thus people's lives were remarkably improved with visible and tangible benefits. Reform should also be regarded as the tremendous driving force for future development, and reform measures should be used to promote transfer of the old system to the new one. Henan Deputy Li Changchun said: The new idea for development is to seek development through reform. Development will become empty talk, if we fail to promote the establishment of a socialist market economic structure by developing the five links as a whole through reform and if we did not resolve the difficulties in the microeconomic foundation and macroeconomic system for the market economy with reform.

The common ground is distinctively illustrated in the essential criterion of development. Without development, there would be no better life for the people, political stability, and China's position in the world. Liaoning Deputy Quan Shuren maintained: We are really facing a highly favorable opportunity for development. If we take a giant step in development, our overall economic and social levels will be greatly promoted. Deputies and members agreed with such a view of development: We can by no means merely pursue output value and speed in economic development and develop a "bubble economy." A high-efficiency development should be the important thing. Our development should not only be rapid, but also stable; it should not only be healthy, but also sustained. Development should proceed in a down-to-earth and step-by-step manner.

The common ground is also expressed in stability. Without political stability and unity, without the state's long-term peace and stability, we could achieve nothing. This point was hotly discussed at the "two sessions." Guangxi Deputy Zhao Fulin's remarks have struck a sympathetic chord: Many important reform measures launched this year have touched on the transformation in some ideas and concepts, renovation of systems, and interest readjustment. We should simultaneously adopt economic and administrative means and conduct ideological and political work to properly handle new contradictions and problems arising from the interest readjustment in the course of reform and eliminate unstable factors. We should take the overall situation of stability into consideration and consciously subject local, partial, current, and microinterests to central, overall, long-term, and macrointerests.

Only when we have this common ground can we unify our action and have a foundation for forging ahead in unity.

It Takes Team Spirit To Overcome Difficulties

Today, reform has begun to increase in depth; we have shifted from advancing in particular areas to taking well-organized and comprehensive reform measures, and have shifted from setting our eyes on gaining benefits brought by conflicting reform measures to setting our eyes on forming new economic relationships in all sectors. Various contradictions are interwoven in the process of these changes, and all kinds of advantages and disadvantages have begun to surface. Therefore, to carry out reform in depth, we must fight an arduous battle to overcome major difficulties. Deputies attending the current NPC session and members of the Eighth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] attending the current CPPCC National Committee session have been deeply concerned about the difficulties and critical issues affecting reform.

We should face up to difficulties, gain a good understanding of the situation, and fully make ourselves ideologically prepared. As Shandong deputy Zhao Zhihao said: The depth, scope, and intensity of reform are unprecedented, all kinds of interrelated reform measures have been initiated one after another, and we will deepen reforms and make breakthroughs in various areas. We should be ideologically prepared for the difficulties that may come up in carrying out this complicated and arduous systems project. We must insist on taking a scientific approach, doing work cautiously, and preventing major missteps.

It takes team spirit to overcome difficulties. The NPC deputies are 100 percent in favor of what Comrade Jiang Zemin pointed out: "Whether it is the revolutionary war in the past or the current reform, opening up, and modernization drive, we can succeed only if we closely

rely on the vast numbers of cadres and the masses, fully rally the enthusiasm of people in all sectors, and pool our wisdom and efforts."

The NPC deputies and CPPCC National Committee members offered from various perspectives their ideas on uniting efforts of the whole country to overcome difficulties:

- We should work with one heart and one mind, help each other, give primary consideration to the overall situation, and abide by discipline. Since we are on the country's big boat of reform, we should obey the commanding voice and follow the drumbeats, as rowers of a boat do, and go forward braving the wind and waves.
- We should respect the masses' creative spirit in making reforms; sum up in a timely manner the experience of practice accumulated by the masses; and properly guide, protect, and make use of the masses' enthusiasm. We should show concern for the masses' hardships, listen to the masses, and help them solve their problems to enable the work to overcome difficult reform problems to be established on a broad and solid base of the masses.
- We should resolutely eradicate the practice of taking countermeasures to deal with the policies adopted by authorities at a higher level. Even Tai Mountain can be moved if we work with one heart and one mind. No matter how good the principle and policies are, they cannot be effective if we do not have a unified will and action.
- We should iron out all kinds of contradictions in a timely manner, give play to all positive factors, concentrate the efforts of all sectors on the great cause of reform, and do our best to reduce frictions and shocks resulting from readjusting the interests of various sectors. In fighting the war of overcoming difficult reform problems, we should not be too hasty nor should we miss the opportunity to win.
- We should not be conceited when we achieve something and we should not complain when we suffer setbacks. We should be of one mind and be prudent in beginning the war; we should be determined to win a total victory ...

These voices from the NPC deputies and CPPCC National Committee members are loud and eloquent and concern the nation's overall situation. Our reform is hopeful! Our country is hopeful!

Being Realistic Is the Key to Making Reform Successful

The NPC deputies and CPPCC National Committee members are of the opinion that the two current sessions are democratic meetings, meetings of seeking truth, meetings of solidarity, and meetings with a motivational atmosphere. After the two sessions end, the NPC deputies and CPPCC National Committee members, who are shouldering sacred missions, will join people working on

all fronts across the country in carrying out the guidelines of the two sessions. The most realistic problem lying ahead of us is how to faithfully carry out these guidelines.

At a time when the NPC session is about to close, deputies to the session have stressed that we no longer should engage in empty talk and hesitate and lack resolve, and must take action. Guangxi deputy Cheng Kejie said: Currently the party Central Committee and the State Council are devising the strategies, are in command of the overall situation, and are guiding the ship. The policy of reform is clearly defined and is in line with the reality, and the established policies and guidelines have enjoyed popular support; so, the only thing we need to do is to work in a down-to-earth manner. If every unit and locality takes action in all areas of endeavor, our reform will be substantiated and full of vigor.

By reviewing the stormy process of reform and opening up over the last 15 years, people can see that our reform has yielded solid results. So long as we sweat and toil, we will reap a good harvest. Some deputies cited these examples: During the early years of reform, the contract responsibility system with output linked to remuneration brought great prosperity to the rural areas; enterprise reform in the 1980's increased enterprises' vitality to varying degrees; since the beginning of 1990's, we have quickened the pace of reforming the system of budgeting resources, enabling the market to become unprecedentedly brisk, and setting a good beginning to establishing a socialist market economic system. We should do things step by step; the difficulties of reform and development should be overcome one by one. We should stick to it, firm up our will, keep going, knowing that there are difficulties ahead, and be determined to win.

After analyzing the general situation of reform in the new year, the NPC deputies and CPPCC National Committee members pointed out that, among the various reform programs, we should concentrate our efforts on dealing with two difficult tasks: First, while working to transform the operating mechanisms of state-owned enterprises, we should make positive efforts to establish new enterprise systems and seek effective ways to develop a modern enterprise system. Second, we should quicken the pace of reforming the financial, taxation, planning, and investment systems, and take an important step forward in establishing a macroeconomic regulation and control system that meets market economic requirements. These are both difficult tasks and an opportunity. If we can overcome the various difficulties, we will see a new horizon.

The current situation reflects people's wishes and pulls people's hearts together. This is a year of great hope for China's construction and development, and definitely will be one in which we reap a bumper harvest of reform. This is a message of spring brought to people across the

country by the Second Session of the Eighth NPC and the Second Session of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee.

XINHUA Reports on Closing of NPC Session

OW2203104094 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0845 GMT 22 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, 22 Mar (XINHUA)—The 13-day Second Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC] closed at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon following voting to approve various resolutions and decisions deliberated by the session. The session called on the Chinese people of all nationalities, led by the CPC and guided by Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, to work with one heart and one mind; to resolutely carry out reform; to rely on themselves; to assiduously blaze a new path; and to strive to win new victories in reform, opening up, and modernization construction.

Qiao Shi, executive chairman of the session and permanent chairman of the Presidium, presided over the closing. Permanent chairmen of the Presidium who also served as executive chairmen were Tian Jiyun, Wang Hanbin, Ni Zhifu, Chen Muhua, Fei Xiaotong, Sun Qimeng, Lei Jieqiong, Qin Jiwei, Li Ximing, Wang Bingqian, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Wang Guangying, Cheng Siyuan, Lu Jiaxi, Buhe, Tomur Dawamat, Li Peiyao, Wu Jieping, and Cao Zhi.

Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, Li Ruihuan, Zhu Rongji, Liu Huaqing, Hu Jintao, and Rong Yiren were seated on the rostrum along with members of the Presidium.

After the voting, the 2,721 deputies present adopted a resolution approving the government work report. The resolution notes that the report offers a factual summation of work over the past year as well as puts forth positive and prudent tasks for the coming year. The resolution also holds that in order to smoothly fulfill the various tasks set forth by the current session, people all over the country must carry out their work in all fields under the guidance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the party's basic line; must comprehensively implement the guidelines of the 14th CPC National Congress and the Third Plenary Session of the 14th CPC Central Committee; and must subordinate themselves to and serve the overall interests of seizing opportunity, deepening reform, opening up wider, promoting development, and maintaining stability, thereby seeing to it that reform, development, and stability coordinate with and promote each other.

After the voting, the deputies adopted a resolution on implementing the 1993 national economic and social development plan and the 1994 national economic and social development plan, as well as a resolution on the implementation of the 1993 state budget and 1994 state budget.

The "PRC Budget Law" proposed by the State Council, which was deliberated and amended during the current session, was approved during the voting. The law consists of 11 chapters comprising 79 articles, including general principles, powers of budget management, scope of budgetary revenues and expenditures, drafting of budgets, examination and approval of budgets, implementation of budgets, budgetary adjustments, final accounts, supervision, legal responsibilities, and an appendix. The law will enter into effect on 1 January 1995, and the "Regulations Governing State Budget Management" promulgated by the State Council on 21 October 1991 will be annulled at that time.

The session also voted to empower the Xiamen People's Congress, its Standing Committee, and the Xiamen People's Government to formulate laws and regulations for implementing the Xiamen Special Economic Zone.

The session further approved the NPC Standing Committee's work report and voted on a resolution on the report. The resolution urges the NPC Standing Committee to continue following the guidance of the theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the party's basic line; to take the construction of socialist democracy and legal institutions as a fundamental task; and to improve its role as a permanent body of the organ of supreme state power.

The session also voted on resolutions on the work reports of the Supreme People's Court and Supreme People's Procuratorate, and decided to rename the NPC's Environmental Protection Committee the Environmental and Resource Protection Committee.

Qiao Shi delivered a speech following the voting.

In his speech, Qiao Shi pointed out: During the session, the deputies took account of the overall national interests as well as the people's fundamental interests; conscientiously performed their constitutionally vested functions; emancipated their minds; sought truth from facts; spoke out freely; and discussed state affairs, thus ensuring all resolutions and decisions adopted by the session would fully reflect and convey the will and wishes of people of all nationalities across the country. The session fully demonstrated the great unity of the people of all nationalities across the country, as well as their confidence in certain victory in advancing reform and development. The session was democratic, united, realistic, pioneering, and progressive. It is bound to have a significant impact on comprehensively advancing the socialist market economy, socialist democracy, and socialist spiritual civilization, all the while taking economic construction as the central task.

Qiao Shi stated emphatically: We must carry out all fields of work, while bearing the people's interests in mind, making sure they will help liberate and develop the productive forces, increase the country's overall strength, and improve the standard of living. State organs and functionaries at all levels should earnestly change their work styles, go into the thick of life, conduct

investigations and studies, listen to people's views, and show concern for people's well-being. They should never treat lightly matters of immediate concern to the people, and should solve each and every one of those matters. We should firmly oppose bureaucratism and boastfulness; guard against formalism; avoid holding meetings and issuing documents that do not solve problems; refuse to confine ourselves to issuing general appeals; refrain from engaging in empty talk and platitude; and avoid reporting only good news and not the bad. More importantly, we should permit no lies. We should perform our official duties honestly and diligently in order to serve the people. We should work in a down-to-earth manner, immerse ourselves in hard work, rely on the masses, and carry out our work creatively.

Qiao Shi hoped the deputies would actively publicize and implement the guidelines of the session, as well as the various resolutions and decisions adopted by the session. He expressed hope they would conscientiously perform their functions as NPC deputies, set an example in abiding by the Constitution and the law, and actively throw themselves into the great practice of reform and construction.

Seated on the rostrum during today's session included Ding Guangen, Li Lanqing, Li Tieying, Yang Baibing, Zou Jiahua, Chen Xitong, Jiang Chunyun, Qian Qichen, Wei Jianxing, Wen Jiabao, Zhang Zhen, Ren Jianxin, Chi Haotian, Song Jian, Li Guixian, Chen Junsheng, Ismail Amat, Peng Peiyun, Luo Gan, and Zhang Siqing.

The session ended amid the strains of the national anthem.

Wu Xueqian, Yang Rudai, Wang Zhaoguo, Hong Xuezhi, Qian Weichang, Hu Sheng, Qian Zhengying, Sun Fuling, Ma Man-kei, Zhu Guangya, and Wan Guoquan attended the session by invitation.

Persons in charge of leading central party, government, and military organs, as well as those in charge of various democratic parties and mass organizations, attended the session as observers.

Foreign ambassadors in China attended the session as visitors.

RENMIN RIBAO Hails NPC, CPPCC Closing

OW2103222994 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1630 GMT 21 Mar 94

[22 March RENMIN RIBAO editorial: "Repaint the Ten-Thousand-Li of the Spring Landscape of the Motherland—On Greeting the Closing of the Second Session of the Eighth National People's Congress and the Second Session of the Eighth Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference"]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Mar (XINHUA)—The Second Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC] closes in

victory today. The Second Session of the National Committee of the Eighth Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] ended in victory on 19 March.

The "two meetings," which were convened in the early spring of this year, have distinctly reflected the basic policy of the entire party and of the national work for this year, the overall situation of the entire party and the national work, and the will and wishes of the people of all nationalities in the country. There were meetings on democracy, reality-seeking, unity, and encouraging all to forge ahead. The meetings will surely produce a major impact on propelling reform and opening up, on economic construction and on comprehensive social progress, and on promoting the great cause of the peaceful reunification of the motherland. NPC deputies and CPPCC members highly evaluated Premier Li Peng's "Government Work Report." They said this "Report" takes China's overall situation into consideration, seeks truth from facts, urges all to forge ahead, and will encourage the people of all nationalities to seize the opportunity, deepen reform, open up wider, promote development, maintain stability, and comprehensively fulfill this year's various tasks.

The outstanding achievements of this year's "two meetings" lie in the NPC deputies' and CPPCC members' further unifying understanding of the overall situation of the entire party and of national work through their examination and discussion of the "Government Work Report" and through other reports, and in their unanimous support for the belief that all work must be subordinate to and serve the overall situation's strategic requirements. Following the closing of the "two meetings," some 3,000 NPC deputies and 2,000 CPPCC members will return to their own regions and respective posts to spread and implement the guidelines set forth at the meetings, which will surely help the entire nation become united and work with one heart and one mind to fulfill new tasks.

Correct understanding and handling of the relationship among reform, development, and stability is the key to victoriously realizing the tasks set forth at the meetings. Development is the goal; reform is the impetus; and stability is the guarantee; the three complement one another; the three are inseparable; neglect of and inattention to any of them will result in harmful effects. Only by paying equal attention to them and by skillfully handling the dialectical relationship among them will we be on the road to success and victory. This has been an in-depth summing up of the historical experience since our country adopted the policy of reform and opening up. This year marks a crucial year for a planned economic system in transition toward a socialist market economic system, and a year for tackling difficult reform measures. A number of major reform measures have been introduced since the beginning of this year and they are being implemented in a steady manner. The depth, breadth, and force of the reform are unprecedented. Seen

from the general trend of this year's reform, development, and stability, reform occupies a pivotal status. Fresh changes, new trends, and new characteristics arising from the relationship of reform, development, and stability will bring forth a series of new problems; thus arises the need for us to pay extra attention to handling well the relationship among reform, development, and stability; to promote a sustained, rapid, and healthy development of the national economy in the course of steadfastly promoting reform; and to reinforce the foundation of political and social stability. At the same time, promoting development to support reform and promoting stability to ensure reform are of utmost importance in consolidating and developing an excellent situation.

Adhering to the policy of "carrying out the policy of promoting the reform and opening drive with one hand, cracking down on severe crimes with the other, and putting an equal emphasis on both," and enhancing socialist spiritual civilization building and democratic legal system building are the important aspects of triumphantly realizing the tasks set forth at the meetings. During the "two meetings," Comrade Jiang Zemin said the more we promote reform and construction, the more we need to stress ideals, discipline, unity, and the overall situation and to further develop this kind of spirit within the party and among the people in the nation. The "four stresses" are very important and are needed for promoting reform and construction. Building socialism with Chinese characteristics and building our country into a socialist nation which is rich, strong, democratic, modern, and civilized are the common ideals of the people of all nationalities at the present stage. We must uphold this ideal and help forge an even closer unity among the people of all nationalities to realize that grand goal. We should advocate taking the overall situation into consideration. Our remarks and actions should be conducive to the overall situation. Leading cadres in particular should correctly handle the relationship between the central and local governments and between overall and partial interests. We should strictly abide by discipline, implement the principles and policies worked out by the CPC Central Committee to the letter, and help maintain the centralism and unity of the CPC Central Committee. In carrying out a great cause of unprecedented socialist modernization drive in such a large country as ours, only by persisting in stressing ideals, discipline, unity, and the overall situation will we be able to provide a powerful ideological, political, and organizational guarantee for the smooth development of various undertakings.

A rapidly developing situation and great and arduous tasks require leading cadres at various levels of party and government departments to further raise their understanding, change their work styles, and work in a down-to-earth manner. It is necessary to understand both domestic and foreign situations in a comprehensive and correct manner. We need to understand not only that we indeed face great and excellent opportunities for reform

and development, but also that difficulties and potential risks may lie ahead; we should neither be overly optimistic because of a good situation, nor should we waver in our confidence because of existing problems and difficulties. All in all, we should remain sober-minded; guard against arrogance; be patient; be prepared for danger in times of peace; work hard; and perform well in our work. We must firmly keep in mind that wholeheartedly serving the people is our fundamental purpose. It is necessary to forge close ties with the masses, listen to the calls of the masses, and help them solve their difficulties. We need to increase our efforts to build a clean administration; combat corruption; advocate the honest performance of official duties; wage a resolute struggle against corrupt elements and corrupt phenomena. As new situations and new problems constantly appear in the course of deepening reform, leading cadres should try to overcome bureaucratism and formalism; go deep into reality to conduct investigations and study; call on advanced experience and advanced models; pay attention to hidden and emerging problems; adopt appropriate and forceful measures to solve problems in a timely manner; and gather all positive factors to help realize the goals of reform, opening up, and modernization construction.

The people's congress system is our country's fundamental political system. The multiparty cooperation and political consultative system under the leadership of the Communist Party is our country's basic political system. Doing an even better job in NPC and CPPCC work and giving full play to the roles of the NPC and the CPPCC in the state's political life are extremely important to maintaining the country's unity and long-lasting peace and stability and to fulfilling the historical mission of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. Building a socialist democratic legal system has been progressing steadily and in earnest since the convening of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The CPC Central Committee works out principles and policies and the State Council formulates implementation plans for major issues which surface in the course of socialist modernization; those plans are sent to the NPC and the CPPCC for examination, discussion, revision, and improvements; following the adoption of the plans, people in the nation are mobilized to implement them. Under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, a pattern of the NPC, the Government, and the CPPCC working in close coordination and with efficiency has taken shape. Such a pattern is conducive to unifying the will of the entire party and the people in the nation and to concentrating efforts to handle major affairs; this is the characteristic and advantage of our country's political system.

The "two meetings" which were held during spring two years ago implemented the essence of the remarks made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping during his southern China tour and the guidelines laid down at the Plenary Session of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and made a positive contribution to the entry of a new

stage in our country's reform and opening up. The "two meetings" held in last spring implemented the guidelines set forth at the 14th CPC National Congress and made a positive contribution to the deepening of reform and the acceleration of development. This spring's "two meetings" comprehensively implemented the guidelines set forth at the 14th CPC National Congress and at the Third Plenary Session of the 14th CPC Central Committee and made the "20-character principle" [seize the opportunity, deepen reform, open up wider, promote development, and maintain stability] a guide for reform and construction; this year's "two meetings" will repaint the ten-thousand-li of the spring landscape of the motherland!

This year marks the 45th founding anniversary of the People's Republic of China. People of all nationalities in the nation will rally even closer around the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin at its core; they will unwaveringly make great strides along the direction shown by Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics and by the party's basic line; and they will greet this great festival with even more brilliant achievements in reform, opening up, and modernization construction!

CPPCC Standing Committee Submits Work Report

OW2103124894 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 2125 GMT 19 Mar 94

[Work report of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee, delivered by Ye Xuanping at the Second Session of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee on 8 March]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Mar (XINHUA)—Members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], entrusted by the Standing Committee of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee, I now submit the report on the work of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee for your examination and approval.

I.

In the past year, guided by Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the guidelines of the 14th CPC National Congress, the people of all nationalities in China have further emancipated their minds, seized opportunities, deepened reform, and opened wider to the outside world. As a result, China has enjoyed sustained, rapid, and healthy economic growth, and political and social stability. Unity among the nationalities has been further strengthened, and all fields of endeavor have continued to advance. In particular, the "Decision on Some Issues Concerning the Establishment of a Socialist Market Economic Structure," made by the Third Plenary Session of the 14th CPC Central Committee, shows that China's economy has entered a stage in which package

reforms and breakthroughs in key areas are integrated. Although there are still contradictions and problems in our way of advance, as a whole China is in a period of massive development unprecedented in its history.

The new situation of reform and construction in China has set new tasks and requirements for the CPPCC, and has also created better opportunities and conditions for improving the work of the CPPCC. Since the First Session of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee, the Standing Committee, guided by Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and basing itself on the experiences of the past CPPCC national committees, has worked hard to explore new ways of fulfilling the CPPCC's functions of political consultation and democratic supervision in the new situation. The Standing Committee has stressed that the CPPCC should thoroughly understand its important position and role in the new period; should strive to fulfill its functions without overstepping its authority; should correctly understand its characteristics and select the proper angle in exploiting its advantages; should focus on the central task of economic construction, and refrain from formalism in participating in the administration and discussion of state affairs; should give full play to its specialized committees and organize its members to take part in various forms of activities regularly; should strengthen information work in order to promptly and correctly reflect people's sentiments and opinions; should vigorously widen its foreign contacts in coordination with the state's overall plan in foreign affairs; and so on and so forth. All these have been designed to enable the CPPCC, a unique form of democracy of the Chinese people, to better adapt itself to the requirements of the new period for socialist modernization; to fully play its role in the political, economic, and cultural life of the state; and to solidly and effectively advance the construction of socialist democracy, thereby guaranteeing in a better way the thriving of our undertakings, long-term stability in the country, and the realization of the great cause of the reunification of the motherland.

In the past year, the CPPCC Standing Committee has conscientiously organized the implementation of the tasks set by the First Session of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee. The Standing Committee has participated in the administration and discussion of state affairs while focusing on the central tasks of the country and has made new advances in various fields of work, thus bring about a more vivid and lively situation. The major achievements are:

—Conscientiously convene meetings, and strengthen discussions and consultations of important state affairs. Every year the CPPCC holds its plenary session to fulfill its functions, discuss policies of the state, attend the NPC session as observers, and participate in the discussion of the government work report, the work reports of the Supreme Court and the Supreme Procuratorate, the national economic and social development plan, the state budget, and other important

matters. Meetings of the Standing Committee represent the major form of carrying out the function of political consultation and democratic supervision during the recess of the CPPCC plenary session. In the past year, the Standing Committee has held five plenary meetings to discuss the economic situation in the country and countermeasures to deal with the situation, the international situation, and other issues regarding the establishment of a socialist market economic structure, promotion of honesty in government institutions, and the fight against corruption. During these meetings, leaders of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, including Zhu Rongji, Qian Qichen, Wen Jiabao, and Wei Jianxing were invited to make reports on different occasions. While focusing on the central issue, the members of the Standing Committee exchanged views freely and put forward many valuable opinions and proposals, bringing about a new atmosphere in the participation in the administration and discussion of state affairs. Last June, the chairmanship meeting discussed and adopted the "Proposal on Strengthening Macroeconomic Regulation and Control To Check Inflation" submitted by the Economic Committee. The analysis on the country's economic situation and the countermeasures for checking inflation, contained in the proposal, were adopted by the party Central Committee and the State Council and thus played a positive role in helping the state to enforce macroeconomic regulation and control to ensure a sustained, rapid, and healthy development of the national economy.

—**Strengthen the work of special committees and organize the members to constantly take part in various activities.** The special committees of the CPPCC are working groups which organize the members to constantly take part in various activities as well as important setups for developing the members' role of providing political consultation and democratic supervision, and of participating in and discussing state affairs. Over the past year, the special committees were very busy in organizing the members to take part in various activities. This has further whipped up the initiative of the members to participate in and discuss state affairs. Various special committees also carried out investigations and studied the building of the two civilizations and some important issues of the united front work, and put forward 24 investigation reports. Among those reports, "Some Suggestions on Developing and Stabilizing Grain and Cotton Production," "Suggestions on Saving and Protecting Cultural Relics in the Three-Gorges Construction Area," "Investigation Report on the Building of China's New and High Technology Development Zones," and "Investigation Report on the Issue of Helping Minority Areas Eliminate Poverty and Develop the Economy" were taken seriously by the party Central Committee, the State Council, and other concerned departments. Many suggestions have been accepted.

Various special committees also held discussion meetings on formulating laws governing religion and donations by overseas Chinese, and on implementing laws to protect the rights and benefits of women and children, and laws governing teachers and taxation. They put forward a number of opinions and suggestions.

—**Expand the fields of foreign contacts to enhance friendship and cooperation with other countries.** From the end of November to early December last year, Chairman Li Ruihuan made formal visits to three South Asian countries at the invitation of the speaker of Nepal's Upper House, the speaker of the Indian Union Parliament and the chairman of the Pakistani Senate, and achieved complete success. This was a major foreign affairs activity last year by a principal leader of our country. It was also the first visit to foreign countries by the chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and was significant in the history of foreign contacts by the CPPCC. Chairman Li Ruihuan introduced China's reform, opening up and economic construction to leaders, concerned departments, and people of various circles of the three countries; explained China's peaceful and friendly foreign policy, the characteristics and functions of the CPPCC, and China's multiparty cooperation and political consultation system under the leadership of the CPC; enhanced the three countries' understanding of the basic situation of China's socialist construction, especially the political system of socialist democracy; promoted exchanges and cooperation between the CPPCC and parliaments of the three countries; and deepened friendship between the people of China and the three countries. Vice chairmen Ye Xuanping, Wu Xueqian, Seypidin Aze, Hong Xuezhai, Hu Sheng, Qian Weichang, and Sun Fuling also led delegations to a number of foreign countries, and made many friends. Over the past year, the CPPCC National Committee organized 15 delegations to visit 20 countries, received visits by delegations from various countries, and established new contacts with related organizations in 14 countries. As of now, the CPPCC National Committee has established friendly relations with 46 organizations, and the parliaments of 36 countries.

—**Expand friendly contacts at home and abroad, promote the peace reunification of the motherland.** With the goal of promoting two-way exchanges and "postal, transport and trade relations" between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait, the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee has strengthened relations and contacts with compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao, and overseas Chinese abroad. In the past year, the Standing Committee received 20 visiting delegations, and some 500 people. Through extensive contacts with influential and noted personages, and people of various circles in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao regions, we have publicized our policies, and increased mutual understanding. Members of the

CPPCC are from various sectors of society. They have maintained extensive contacts with compatriots at home and abroad. They have done a lot of useful work in developing exchanges and cooperation in the economic, trade, science and technology, and cultural fields between the mainland and the outside world, and between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait. In particular, the members elected from Hong Kong and Macao have played a positive role in maintaining the stability and long-term prosperity in Hong Kong and Macao, and promoting the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

—Actively participate in the anti-corruption struggle and assist state organizations to effectively promote clean administration. In August last year, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council made plans for the anti-corruption struggle which won the wholehearted support of personages representing various democratic parties and sectors. In the course of this struggle, the Standing Committee earnestly carried out its democratic supervision functions as well as actively participated in general inspection of the anti-corruption struggle, organized by the party Central Committee. Six central inspection groups either headed or deputized by Standing Committee members or members of the CPPCC National Committee successively investigated the implementation of central anti-corruption plans in four State Council ministries and eight provinces. At its fifth meeting, the Standing Committee included the subject of anti-corruption and promotion of clean administration as an important agenda. The meeting held earnest discussions and forwarded many fitting opinions and suggestions. In addition, through various meetings and proposals, members held activities to promote the anti-corruption struggle and clean administration, promptly handled calls and opinions of people from various sectors, and actively forwarded various constructive suggestions.

—Improve members' inspection as well as offer suggestions and advice for reform and development. To make members understand more about China's reform and construction for better participation in political consultations, the general office conducted on-the-spot or trans-provincial and trans-regional inspection for members from Beijing and other localities. In the earlier year, a total of 466 CPPCC National Committee members from 12 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities participated in inspection. The members went deep into the grass-roots level to understand the situation, and forwarded many good opinions and suggestions to which relevant central departments and local governments attached importance. The general office also sent members from Hong Kong and Macao to separately inspect Xinjiang, Jiangxi, and Hainan to enable them to understand more about national conditions in order to forward ideas and suggestions for local economic construction and social development.

—Strengthen work in handling and answering proposals. Proposals are an important way for various participating CPPCC units and individuals to carry out their consultative and supervisory functions as well as exercise their democratic rights. In recent years, the CPPCC's proposal work has been gradually moved onto a regular and systematic orbit. The Standing Committee of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee has emphasized the need to upgrade the quality of its work by attaching great importance to handling proposals. It followed up on investigation, worked jointly with others, and held consultations and discussion meetings to enhance the work of handling proposals. In the past year, a total of 1,900 proposals were handled and registered, of which 13 were submitted by parties and organizations. A total of 1,506 members, or 72 percent of the total number of CPPCC members, submitted proposals. By 15 February 1994, 1,881 proposals had been handled and answered. Even though some proposals handled did not result in satisfactory outcomes, many important opinions and suggestions were indeed adopted by relevant departments which produced good effects in implementing them.

—Earnestly receive opinions from all sides and make preparations for the CPPCC's constitutional amendment. The current CPPCC's constitution, revised in 1982, has played a very important role in initiating a new prospect for CPPCC work. In the past 12 years, China has made tremendous achievements in socialist modernization, resulting in profound changes in her outlook. In particular, since Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speeches during his inspection in the south, and the 14th CPC National Congress, China's reform, opening up, and socialist modernization has entered a new development stage. Essential amendments to China's Constitution, as well as the constitutions of the CPC and democratic parties, have been correspondingly made. By virtue of this, the CPPCC Constitution also needs to undergo necessary revisions. The second meeting of this Standing Committee adopted the "Decision on Proposing a Partial Amendment to the CPPCC Constitution" and set up a constitutional amendment working group headed by Li Ruihuan, and comprising Ye Xuanping, Wu Xueqian, and Hu Sheng as deputy heads. After half a year of efforts, an amendment to the CPPCC Constitution took shape on the basis of opinions solicited from responsible persons of various democratic parties and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, local CPPCC committees, and relevant units of the central authorities. This amendment contains mainly convergencies with the Constitutional Amendment with regard to some major wordings, such as the stress on the theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, the basic line in the primary phase of socialism, the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the CPC, and the socialist market economic system; as well as replenishes—after incorporating fresh experience and

achievements in developing China's socialist democratic politics and in the CPPCC's work since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee—relevant provisions on the CPPCC's performing the functions of political consultation and democratic supervision. The proposed amendment puts forward clearly: "The main functions of the National Committee and local committees of the CPPCC are to carry out political consultation and democratic supervision, and to organize for the CPPCC's various participating parties and organizations as well as people of all nationalities and all circles to take part in the administration and discussion of state affairs," and that "political consultation means consultations carried out before decisions are made on the cardinal policy and principle of the state and localities as well as important issues in the political, economic, cultural, and social life; and those carried out on major problems arising during the process of implementing such policy decisions." These two stipulations and the revision of other relevant clauses represent an incorporation of the "Opinions of the CPC Central Committee on Upholding and Improving the System of Multiparty Cooperation and Political Consultation Under the Leadership of the CPC," relevant contents of the "Temporary Provisions of the CPPCC National Committee on Political Consultation and Democratic Supervision" transmitted by the CPC Central Committee, as well as relevant guidelines of the First Session of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee to specifically stipulate the major duties of the CPPCC. It is believed that such stipulations will have a major effect in standardizing and giving impetus to the CPPCC's work. In line with the principle of making only essential and partial revisions, this amendment does not alter any content in the existing constitution to which a revision is optional. We will propose resolving through state legislation, and other ways, any issues that need to be solved in the CPPCC's work but fall outside the capacity of the CPPCC Constitution itself. Having been adopted by the Fifth Standing Committee meeting of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee, the amendment to the CPPCC Constitution is now submitted for deliberation by this session.

—Forge closer ties and cooperation with local CPPCC committees and strengthen guidance for their work. As most local CPPCC committees were reelected at almost the same time last year as the CPPCC National Committee, vertical communication was thus especially needed in the course of opening up a new prospect in the work of local CPPCC committees. This Standing Committee, therefore, further strengthened its guidance for the work of local CPPCC committees in accordance with its constitution. For instance, principal responsible comrades from the CPPCC committees of various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities were invited to our Standing Committee meetings as observers to join in discussions on state affairs and the study of the CPPCC's work; our

chairman and vice chairmen met with and heard work reports by comrades from local CPPCC committees when inspecting local work; the special committees concerned carried out cooperation and held joint work meetings with their counterparts in local CPPCC committees or conducted joint investigation and study on issues of common concern; training was conducted for several batches of responsible comrades from a number of city- and county-level CPPCC committees. All these moves were welcomed by local CPPCC committees.

Committee members, since the First Plenary Session of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee, the Standing Committee has made progress in its work. Many shortcomings and deficiencies, however, remain in our work. For example, consultations on issues of major importance need to be bolstered in terms of fuller research and more thorough investigation; democratic supervision by the CPPCC should be carried out—in a more down-to-earth manner—in coordination with reform, opening up of the state, and the development of political, economic, and social undertakings; and greater improvement is needed in the processing of motions submitted by the political parties, public organizations, and committee members. We are convinced that so long as we work with one heart and one mind, build on our successes, and overcome our deficiencies, we can continue our march forward.

II.

Committee members, 1994 will be a crucial year for China's reform, opening up, and the modernization drive. The basic policy for the party's and state's work—that is, fully implement the guidelines of the 14th CPC National Congress and the Third Plenary Session of the 14th CPC Central Committee, seize the opportunity to accelerate the establishment of the socialist market economic structure, maintain a sustained, fast, and healthy development of the national economy, maintain political stability, and bring about all-around social progress—has been decided. This year is the second year of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee. The basic policy for the work of its Standing Committee is to, under the guidance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics, hold high the banner of patriotism and socialism, revolve closely around the central task of the party and state in executing—in a still better way—its functions of political consultation and democratic supervision, improve efficiency in the participation in the administration and discussion of state affairs, and make due contributions in implementing the task of seizing the opportunity, deepening reform, opening up wider, promoting development, and maintaining stability. Accordingly, the Standing Committee has set the following as its main tasks for 1994:

1. Study the theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics in a deep-going manner to enhance our common understanding. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's

theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics is a guide to action for a big country with a population of 1.1 billion to eliminate poverty to achieve prosperity, to eliminate backwardness, and to achieve modernization. In the past 15 years, people of all nationalities across the country have implemented this theory and scored world-renowned achievements. Building socialism with Chinese characteristics has become the supreme consensus among people of all nationalities across the country. The various democratic parties, public organizations, persons without party affiliations, and persons representing ethnic groups—the components of the CPPCC—must integrate theory with reality and study this theory on their own initiative so they will have a deeper understanding of the basic tenets of Marxism, a systematic understanding of the current national conditions of China, and a complete and accurate knowledge of the country's general principle and policy. Volume 3 of the *Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping* reflects in a concentrated way the theory on building socialism with Chinese Characteristics. We should make it the most important teaching material for us in conducting self-education, and in enhancing our understanding under the new situation. Deng Xiaoping's works contain a series of expositions on the nature, tasks, and functions of the united front and the CPPCC in the new period, carrying forward Comrade Mao Zedong's theory on the united front and people's democracy under the new historical conditions. We must study them in a systematic and deepgoing manner. Efforts should be made to study the new situation and new characteristics of CPPCC work in the course of establishing a socialist market economic system, dare to explore new ways, dare to act, uphold the principle of "democracy, realism, unity, motivational atmosphere," and implement, in a still better manner, the system of multi-party cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the CPC.

2. Select important issues in economic construction, reform and opening up to the outside world, the building of spiritual civilization, and the people's livelihood as subjects for organized investigation and study, and conscientiously and properly participate in the administration and discussion of state affairs. Proper participation in the administration and discussion of state affairs is the essential requirement of the CPPCC's duties of political consultation and democratic supervision as well as an important criterion for measuring the CPPCC's work. We should closely revolve around the party and the state's central task in participating in the administration and discussion of state affairs, improve actual work results, and give play to the CPPCC's advantage of being intellect-intensive, and having widespread information sources and a relatively smooth vertical communication system, to vigorously promote socialist modernization. From late last year through early this year, the State Council successively introduced a series of reform measures aimed at accelerating the establishment of a socialist market economic system. As continually deepening reform of the economic structure would guarantee a sound structure for promoting economic development,

we should unswervingly unite the people in support of the government's move to implement measures to deepen reform, and should look squarely at a series of new contradictions and difficulties arising amid the reform, to promote the integration of reform, development, and stability. This is the overall situation of the state. In unfolding various activities in political consultation, democratic supervision, and participation in the administration and discussion of state affairs, the CPPCC should conscientiously submit to and serve this overall situation. This Standing Committee will prudently select several issues of overall importance in reform, opening up to the outside world, and the building of spiritual and material civilization as subjects for comparatively systematic and in-depth investigation and study organized under the initiative of the general office of the CPPCC National Committee or relevant special committees, so as to find out about the various situations and put forward countermeasures. Whenever necessary, local CPPCC committees or the democratic parties concerned will be invited to take part in these activities. This Standing Committee or the chairmanship meeting should carry out earnest deliberations and make proposals to be formally submitted to the CPC Central Committee and the State Council.

3. Democratic parties and mass organizations should carry forward the fine traditions and play a more important role in participating in administration and discussion of state affairs. Democratic parties and mass organizations constitute an important foundation of people's political consultative organs, and they play a particularly important role in multiparty cooperation and political consultations. Promoted and nurtured by revolutionaries of the older generation like Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, and Deng Xiaoping over the last several decades, the CPC and various democratic parties have developed the fine traditions characterized by "long-term coexistence, mutual supervision, showing utter devotion to each other, and sharing weal and woe," as well as the fine traditions characterized by close cooperation, and discussion of state affairs among all parties of the people's political consultative organs. Today, not only should we inherit these traditions, but we must also carry them forward. Last winter and this spring, Chairman Li Ruihuan visited the central committees of all democratic parties and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, and exchanged views with them on various situations. From now on the CPPCC National Committee should forge stronger ties with democratic parties and mass organizations, and give full scope to their roles in participating in administration and discussion of state affairs. We should attach even greater importance to their suggestions and motions, and create more opportunities for them to take part in administration and discussion of state affairs. All special committees should make it a regular practice to exchange views with democratic parties and mass organizations, and strengthen operational coordination with them.

4. CPPCC organs should contribute to maintaining political and social stability by forging closer ties with people

of all nationalities in all sectors, earnestly reflect their views to the government, and coordinate their relations. CPPCC organs should establish closer ties with member units and members, and all member units and members should forge closer ties with people in various sectors. As the intensity of economic reform increases and more reform measures are introduced, the interests of different social groups will certainly have to be readjusted, and the readjustment will inevitably give rise to new social problems. Thus CPPCC organs at all levels are duty bound to maintain political stability and unity, mobilize all positive factors, and turn negative factors into positive factors to make sure that the government can successfully carry out its reform plans. All member units, special committees, and members of CPPCC organs must set examples of taking the interests of the whole into account and maintaining stability, and they must not do anything unfavorable to unity and stability. Meanwhile, we must take the initiative in going deep among those with whom we have established ties to hear and reflect their views, requests, and complaints. For those hot issues with which the masses are concerned, and to which they have responded strongly, we should actively seek ways and means that can solve them, and through participating in administration and state affairs discussion, urge the government to deal with them. For those problems that cannot be immediately resolved, we must also assist the government to enlighten the people so that the contradictions will not be aggravated. We must strive to help people of different nationalities and with different religious beliefs to understand one another and trust one another, and promote their unity through coordinating their ties. Special committees should pay particular attention to helping remote and impoverished areas through giving them intellectual support, and help these areas as well as minority areas and the former revolutionary bases set up production projects, and help them shake off poverty, improve their livelihood, and develop educational, cultural, and scientific-technical projects.

5. We should earnestly carry out democratic supervision through conducting effective inspection and presenting more constructive proposals. CPPCC organs carry out their democratic supervision primarily through putting forth suggestions and making criticism. CPPCC organs must therefore attach great importance to, and promptly reflect, the views and suggestions—especially those critical views—which member units and members put forth at various meetings, and during inspections. Democratic parties, mass organizations, and members of CPPCC organs should strive to demonstrate their supervisory role, improve the quality of proposals, be more efficient in examining and establishing cases for investigation, and analyze each and every case to make sure it is valid and will be handled constructively. On this basis, we should make sure that all proposals are handled promptly and properly. Bureaucratic conduct—such as shelving the motions, stalling their handling, or handling them perfunctorily—should be criticized through the

media. Members of CPPCC organs should be encouraged to report and expose all lawless conduct. CPPCC organs at all levels should safeguard by law the responsibilities and rights of CPPCC member units and individuals to perform their democratic supervision.

6. Expand channels of contact in developing friendship with people abroad, promote peaceful reunification of the motherland. As the days of recovering Hong Kong and Macao in 1997 and 1999 are getting closer, and with the development of relations between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait, the CPPCC must intensify efforts to promote peaceful reunification of the motherland. It is necessary to expand the scope of contacts; widen channels of contact in developing friendship; strengthen efforts to publicize the principles of "peaceful reunification" and "one country, two systems"; enhance mutual understanding; strengthen the study of the situation in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao; and improve coordination with all concerned departments. We will continue to promote the realization of direct postal, transport, and trade relations with the Taiwan region. We will continue to work for the stability and long-term prosperity of the Hong Kong region. We will firmly support our government resuming the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong according to the schedule despite all kinds of winds and waves [feng lang 7364 3186], and all kinds of artificial obstacles [ren wei di zhang ai 0086 3634 4104 7140 4293]. We will continue to work hard for the smooth transfer of political power and peaceful transition in the Macao region in accordance with the principles of the Macao Basic Law.

7. Give full play to the advantageous position of the CPPCC, continue to develop friendly contacts with parliaments and nongovernment organizations of various countries. The CPPCC's foreign contacts are an important component part of our country's overall foreign affairs. We must follow the principle of serving the interests of China's economic construction and overall diplomatic mission, give full play to the CPPCC's advantageous position of integration of the government and nongovernment sectors, and actively unfold activities in the field of external relations. In the new year we should, on the basis of consolidating our existing friendly relations, increase contacts with countries and regions which lack understanding of our country. In developing external relations, we can promote contacts with nongovernment friendly organizations as well as foreign parliaments. We should publicize the features of our country's system of socialist democracy in light of our country's special characteristics; we should turn the CPPCC's foreign contacts into links and bridges for promoting international cooperation and understanding in China; and we should strive to create a favorable international environment for China's socialist modernization drive.

8. Strengthen the organizational work of the CPPCC in an all-around way, raise the quality of cadres, and increase work efficiency. In order to create a new situation for the work of the CPPCC, we must effectively strengthen the

ideological and organizational building of the CPPCC, and improve our workstyle and systems. We should carry out organizational reform, increase efficiency, raise the quality of service, and effectively improve all kinds of work of CPPCC organizations. We will ask cadres of various CPPCC organizations to seriously study job related knowledge, especially theory and policies of the united front work; attain modern economic, scientific and technological knowledge; heighten their sense of service; raise cultural and professional quality; and improve their ability to serve the united front work, to serve the meetings of the CPPCC, and to serve members of the CPPCC. We will vigorously advocate good practices for making constant progress, unity and cooperation, strictly observing discipline, paying attention to efficiency, and being honest in performing official duties. We will show concern for and train cadres, and create good conditions for the steady growth of middle-aged and young cadres. In short, we will strive to cultivate contingents of workers of the CPPCC who love work related to the CPPCC, and are good in ideology, professional skill, and workstyle.

Fellow members, the 45th founding anniversary of the CPPCC as well as the 45th founding anniversary of the People's Republic of China will fall in this year. Let us hold high the banner of patriotism and socialism, unite closely around the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin at the core, and struggle hard for the accomplishment of various tasks set by the current session, and score a new victory in the work of the CPPCC!

Delegates Seek Greater NPC Power, PLA Control
HK1903053794 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 19 Mar 94 p 8

[By Chris Yeung and Linda Choy in Beijing]

[Text] The People's Liberation Army (PLA) should come under the supervision of parliament to avoid abuses of power, an NPC meeting was told yesterday. Citing abuses by the Communist Party-controlled troops, vice-chairman of the Guangzhou Municipal People's Congress Yao Jiahua said lack of supervision over the PLA might lead to corruption and malpractice.

The role and function of the NPC and the development of a legal system in China dominated the congress yesterday. Some deputies were at a loss as to what contribution they could make in addition to joining the annual session in Beijing and making one inspection tour of the regions.

Mr Yao said: "The lack of supervision over the PLA has created some malpractices. In some cases, the PLA has competed with people for profits by joining businesses. The troops' respect for the law is also weak. There have been a lot of rumours about the PLA taking part in smuggling and official profiteering activities. The PLA is

not living in a vacuum. It is vulnerable to corruption and should be put under the supervision of the NPC," Mr Yao said.

Chairman of the Guangdong People's Provincial People's Congress Lin Ruo said measures should be implemented to ensure the rule of law. "Although the NPC has passed many pieces of legislation during the past year, they were not executed at local levels, where officials simply rule according to their own will," he said. He was joined by another Guangdong delegate, Li Weixin, who added that the rule of law in China had been hindered by the lack of legal provision for lawyers. "Without legal protection, it is very difficult for lawyers to carry out investigations and argue for defendants in court," he said. Eleven drafts have been made of the Lawyers Act since work on it began in 1982. Mr Li called on the Government to speed up work on the Lawyers Act to ensure proper protection for defendants in court.

Complaining of the low efficiency of the NPC, a Liaoning provincial delegate said the 13-day session could be further shortened if sufficient preparations were made, such as sending government reports to delegates for study before the meeting. Li Jin, a vice-chairman of the Liaoyang Municipal People's Congress, said the work of the NPC Standing Committee should be improved. "We shouldn't merely attend the annual meeting and join an inspection tour just to be lectured on how good the national situation is," he said.

Activist Detained Before Hosokawa's Arrival
HK2203090094 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 22 Mar 94 p 9

[By Daniel Kwan]

[Text] Police have stepped up their intimidation of war reparation campaigners by detaining almost all activists in Beijing and Shanghai during Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa's three-day visit to China.

Although Beijing yesterday released more than 100 elderly anti-Japan activists after two days of investigations, Shanghai police rounded up war reparation activist Bao Ge just before the Prime Minister's arrival in the east China city.

The release of the elderly dissidents coincided with a report which said 500 intellectuals had signed a petition to the National People's Congress (NPC) calling for their release and a public apology by the police.

According to Bao's friends, the 31-year-old medical researcher was picked up by police officers yesterday morning.

Yang Zhou, a friend of Bao, said the activist had no plans to demonstrate or embarrass the Government during Mr Hosokawa's visit and he believed Bao would be set free soon after Mr Hosokawa left Shanghai.

"He (Bao) has no plans to do anything... But the authorities obviously don't want to see even the slightest trouble. Although the issue (war reparation) is not related to the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) debate, anything ugly could affect MFN," Mr Yang said.

The 100 or so dissidents, whose average age is 65, were detained last Friday after they had petitioned Mr Hosokawa to issue a formal apology and to pay compensations. Bao last Thursday sent a similar petition to the Japanese Embassy in Beijing.

The Chinese Government agreed to drop claims to Japanese compensation 22 years ago when the two nations restored diplomatic relations. But many Chinese citizens regard the deal as a sellout and are seeking billions of dollars in compensation from Tokyo.

One source said police had released more than 100 representatives of the group, the China Civilian Preparatory Committee for Japanese Reparations, but sent them all under escort back to their home provinces. Another 100 locked in a south Beijing depot were also sent home.

"They were released on Sunday night but police are taking them home under supervision," the activist said, adding a Beijing-based war reparation movement activist, Tong Zeng, remained in police custody.

Mr Yang said the strong reaction from the Government could backfire.

He said that despite the leadership's disapproval, intellectuals such as Beijing scholar Xu Liangying were still able to challenge the authorities by putting out an open letter calling for the release of all political prisoners.

Bao Ge Released 22 Mar

HK2203094594 Hong Kong AFP in English 0933 GMT 22 Mar 94

[Text] BEIJING, March 22 (AFP)—Bao Ge, the Shanghai dissident who was picked up by police for questioning Monday, said Tuesday he had been released after 22 hours of interrogation.

"I was released Tuesday around 8:00 a.m. (2400 GMT), but I am still under constant surveillance by the police," he said by phone from Shanghai.

Bao had published a letter to Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, calling on him to apologize for Japan's wartime atrocities in China and pay reparations to survivors. Since last Friday—the day Hosokawa arrived for a three-day visit to China—Bao has been watched around the clock by the authorities and had his home telephone cut off. His detention coincided with Hosokawa's visit to Shanghai, which lasted several hours.

Bao, 31, has fought for years for reparations from Japan, and has already been to prison several times for his campaign. China officially abandoned its demands for war reparations in 1972.

Security Forces Said Trying To Defuse 'Challenge'

HK2203084594 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 22 Mar 94 pp 1, 9

[By Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[Text] Chinese security forces are trying to defuse a serious challenge to the administration as different sectors of the dissident community take bold action to hasten the pace of liberalisation. Beijing has deployed extra police and state security agents to keep tabs on dissidents, a number of whom have been hauled in for day-long questioning during the past week.

Sources in Beijing said that groups of well-known dissidents had sent "private letters" to National People's Congress (NPC) Chairman Qiao Shi demanding parliament put an end to "archaic and undemocratic" laws and malpractices.

And yesterday, police in Tiananmen Square took away at least two people who tried to distribute leaflets that apparently called on the Communist Party and NPC members to speed up democratisation. Among the letters sent to Mr Qiao, one decried the series of statutes against "counter-revolutionary activities" used to incarcerate the bulk of the country's prisoners of conscience.

The dissident groups also urged the Eighth NPC, whose second plenary session ends today, to repeal administrative regulations empowering the police to detain suspects for months for "shelter and investigation" and to lock people up in "re-education through labour camps" for up to three years.

One petition said such practices violated the spirit of the law by allowing the police to deprive the human rights of citizens [as published] without going through the judicial process.

Last Thursday, three dissidents, Zhou Duo, Liu Xiaobo, and Min Qi, were subjected to six hours of questioning in relation to a letter they had sent to the Public Security Ministry.

The document, dubbed "Petition 306", criticised the authorities for detaining intellectuals before the arrival of American Secretary of State Warren Christopher. The trio were let off with a warning.

Sources in the dissident community said "scores" of friends of dissident leader Wei Jingsheng were planning to hold a party next Tuesday to mark the 15th anniversary of his imprisonment.

Police are understood to be determined to force the organisers to give up their plans before Mr Wei, who had

been asked by police to leave town during Mr Christopher's visit, returns to the capital later this week.

Witnesses at Tiananmen Square said at least two protesters were arrested when they tried to distribute pamphlets as a group of NPC delegates were walking out of the Great Hall of the People.

One incident occurred on the north side of the square, near the gate where the late Chairman Mao proclaimed the founding of the communist state in 1949.

Another took place at the Monument to the People's Heroes in the centre of the square.

Police scrambled to gather up all the pieces of paper. There was no indication what the leaflets said.

One witness saw police throw a person into a car and drive off immediately after the incident. Police took film away from Manuel Ceneta, a photographer for Agence France Presse.

Later a government employee named Gao Hongmin visited the office of a Western television network to show them copies of a leaflet he said he wanted to distribute in Tiananmen Square yesterday afternoon.

The leaflet called for a fully free market economy, gradual steps towards democracy and a reversal of the official verdict on the 1989 pro-democracy protests.

Gao, 44, said he was working alone and had no connection with the morning leaflet attempts.

He was grabbed by security agents on leaving the guarded compound and thrust into a car.

Last night, the Foreign Ministry said in a statement that two Chinese women "were stopped by other citizens for disturbing public order this morning".

The wording suggested the women were arrested.

The Foreign Ministry statement said "it was improper for foreign journalists to cover news in China without going through necessary formalities".

Meanwhile, 500 intellectuals yesterday reportedly petitioned Beijing to free more than 100 victims of Japanese war crimes who were detained last Friday while protesting outside the Japanese Embassy in Beijing on the eve of Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa's visit.

While Beijing police yesterday reportedly released most of the detainees, who were elderly people from the provinces, they held on to Tong Zeng, a veteran organiser of the war-reparations movement.

The petition, addressed to the NPC, called for the immediate release of Mr Tong and other detainees.

It said police last Friday had taken tough action against protesters who had acted in a "peaceful and obedient manner".

Dissidents Continue Campaign for Political Reform

OW2103122694 Tokyo KYODO in English 1206 GMT
21 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, March 21 KYODO—Chinese dissidents continued their campaign for greater political and social freedom Monday [21 March] as police took quick measures to stop leaflets being distributed in Beijing's Tiananmen Square.

"I started taking pictures when I saw leaflets flying and police running from all directions," said Manuel Ceneta, a photographer from a French news agency.

Ceneta said he was covering the ongoing National People's Congress at the Great Hall of the People which adjoins the square, and then had his camera taken from him and his film exposed.

A similar incident near the Tiananmen gate tower was also reported Monday, but police gathered the leaflets before the contents could be discerned, a witness said.

It was not immediately known if the perpetrators of the incidents were detained. Chinese courts normally issue lengthy prison sentences for such actions which are regarded as "inciting counterrevolutionary activities."

Also on Monday, KYODO NEWS SERVICE received a letter from an employee of China's diplomatic service company, Gao Hongmin, who stated that on March 21 he planned to distribute political leaflets in Tiananmen Square.

Police took Gao away as he left the offices of a Western television company, where he left copies of the leaflet in the early afternoon.

Gao's leaflet called for more democracy and for the government to rescind its description of the military crackdown on prodemocracy movement in Tiananmen square in 1989 as "a counterrevolutionary rebellion."

China's capital has been a hot bed of political unrest since U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher came to Beijing 10 days ago and demanded the government to improve its human rights record.

Nearly 20 of China's most well-known political dissidents were detained for questioning at that time.

Meanwhile, police have also cracked down on protests by elderly victims of Japanese aggression 50 years ago. The protesters began appearing in Beijing before Saturday's visit by Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, with over 100 reported to have been detained.

Spring is the traditional season for political protests in China. This spring coincides with the 75th anniversary of the May 4 democracy movement and the fifth anniversary of the Tiananmen Square crackdown.

Government Bans Latest Edition of NEWSWEEK
HK2203090494 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 22 Mar 94 p 1

[By Amy Liu]

[Text] Chinese police yesterday arrested two women for distributing leaflets in Tiananmen Square and detained a dissident who planned to go there to distribute a pro-democracy statement. The authorities have also acknowledged a ban on the latest edition of the United States news magazine Newsweek. Witnesses said the demonstrators in the square scattered leaflets as a group of delegates to parliament passed by. The content of the leaflets was not known.

Police grabbed the camera of an AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE photographer who had taken pictures of the protest and opened it to expose the film.

The Foreign Ministry said in a statement that two Chinese women "were stopped by other citizens for disturbing public order this morning".

The statement quoted by the XINHUA News Agency said: "It was improper for foreign journalists to cover news in China without going through necessary formalities."

In a related incident, dissident Gao Hongmin, who had planned to distribute an open statement to the national legislature, was picked up by security officers at the Jianguomenwai foreigners' compound after visiting the offices of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

On the ban on the latest edition of NEWSWEEK, a spokesman for the government body that controls the import of periodicals would only say there was an unspecified "problem" with the issue. The cover of the current Asian edition is entitled "China's Angry Voices" and features prominent dissident Wei Jingsheng. The edition contains two highly critical stories. The more controversial one covers the crackdown on growing political dissent in China during last week's visit by U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher.

The other article questions the ability of the central government to control the economy and highlights corruption and social problems.

Subscriber copies of NEWSWEEK continued to arrive through the mail.

Deng Daughter Takes Legal Action for Book Piracy

HK2203051694 Beijing FAZHI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Mar 94 p 1

[Report by Li Ren (4539 0086): "Book 'My Father Deng Xiaoping' Pirated, Author Deng Rong Takes Legal Action"]

[Text] The pirating of one of the current best-sellers, "My Father Deng Xiaoping," by some lawless people has elicited a strong reaction from its readers.

The book "My Father Deng Xiaoping," written by Mao Mao, was published by the Central Party Literature Publishing House in September 1993. A mere one month after its publication, pirated copies appeared on the market as if they were legitimate. By February this year, over 100,000 copies of seven pirated versions had been discovered. These pirated books are of very poor quality and are riddled with errors, which has made the readers very unhappy and has caused the publisher and the author to suffer unjustified wrong.

The Central Party Literature Publishing House has now been fully authorized by the author to look into this matter and has officially engaged a prominent lawyer to act on its behalf.

'Deng Xiaoping and Contemporary China' Published

OW2203105894 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 2112 GMT 21 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, 22 Mar (XINHUA)—"Deng Xiaoping and Contemporary China" [deng xiao ping yu dang dai zhong guo 6772 1420 1627 5280 3981 0108 0022 0948], a book written by young scholar Wen Lequn, was recently published by the Fujian People's Publishing House.

Drawing on a wealth of accurate historical data and on the situation in the 15 years since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the book offers a rather extensive and systematic exposition on the process of initiating and developing the theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and on the theory's basic contents and innovative contributions. It also specifically analyzes the historical process of reform, opening up, and modernization in contemporary China, depicting the basic form of socialism with Chinese characteristics which is currently being practiced.

The book also discusses Deng Xiaoping's role as an architect and leader in various fields of work undertaken by China to promote reform, opening up, modernization, development, political stability, and reunification of the motherland. It analyzes Deng Xiaoping's realistic and innovative ways of thinking in philosophical terms, extensively describing the chief architect's historical status and tremendous contributions. The book is yet another compelling work by Wen Lequn, a professor at the People's University of China, following the publication of his book "The Early Life of Deng Xiaoping" last year.

Article Portrays Deng Xiaoping 'Playing Bridge'

HK2003081494 Hong Kong KUANG CHIAO CHING
in Chinese No 258, 16 Mar 94 pp 13-15

[By Hsia Yu-ping (1115 7183 1627): "Deng Returns to Beijing in February and Continues To Play Bridge With Wang Daming"]

[Text] The "Basic Contingent" at Deng's Home

Bridge is a game that calls for testing the intelligence of four people. Hence, Deng Xiaoping must have partners for the game. He has two generations of partners. The older generation includes Zhang Zhixiang, Wan Li, and Wu Han, and the younger one includes Ding Guangen, Wang Hanbin, and Wang Daming. The latter group has played bridge with him since the early 1960's. Although quite a few people have played bridge with Deng Xiaoping, most have been "troops disappearing like running water." Only the setup of Deng Xiaoping, Ding Guangen, Wang Hanbin, and Wang Daming has lasted long and remained stable, so they are called by Deng's family as the "basic contingent."

As overseas readers are familiar with Ding Guangen (member of the CPC Political Bureau, secretary of the Secretariat and head of the Central Propaganda Department), and Wang Hanbin (alternate member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee), this article is intended to give an account of Wang Daming.

Wang Daming Made an Appearance in Hong Kong

Wang Daming showed up in Hong Kong in mid-December 1993. Tall and thin, with gray hair, Wang carries a distinctive air of the academic in his speech and deportment. He led a delegation visiting Hong Kong in the capacity of chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] Beijing Municipal Committee. His purposes in visiting Hong Kong were, among other things, to meet old friends, make new friends, and discuss with relevant parties the issue of electing additional members to the CPPCC committee in Beijing.

Originally, he wanted his visit to Hong Kong to be a low profile one, and to try to avoid causing a sensation as much as possible. Unexpectedly, however, he was followed with increasingly keen interest during his eight-day visit to the territory. Of course, it has something to do with his personal style, as he is free from bureaucracy, straight forward, sincere, resourceful, and easily wins people's confidence. Perhaps it may also have had something to do with the particular background of his intimacy with Deng's family, because the latest information about Deng Xiaoping's health that he brought with him was, no doubt, regarded as specially important by various sectors in Hong Kong, who pay close attention to the CPC's political situation.

Wang Daming was asked about Deng Xiaoping's health on many occasions and denied all the false reports

concerning Deng's health by telling the questioners that "he had played bridge with Deng Xiaoping only recently." Besides, he disclosed some details known to few outsiders: Volume 3 of the *Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping*, which contains 116 articles and was published a short time ago, was personally examined and approved by Deng Xiaoping article by article during the hot summer. Wang Daming said emphatically: "It is entirely impossible for an old man of nearly 90 to examine and approve in person every article he wrote if he is in poor health."

Playing Bridge Was a Must Required by Underground Work

Wang Daming is from Beijing and is three to four years younger than Ding Guangen and Wang Hanbin. He came from a poor worker's family and graduated from the machinery department of the Beijing Advanced Industrial School in 1948. He joined the underground Communist Party when he was a student and learned to play bridge while doing underground work. The cards were used to conceal their activities when something happened during their gatherings. When the people's republic was founded in Beijing, Wang worked on the Beijing Municipal Committee of the Communist Youth League [CYL]. Later, he was transferred to work in the Policy Research Center of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee in 1953, holding the position of deputy head of the industrial group of the committee.

His career during this period was connected with that of Wang Hanbin. In this same period, Wang Hanbin held the position of head of the university section of the Beijing Municipal CYL Committee. Afterward, he transferred to the post of deputy director of the Policy Research Center of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee. During leisure time after work, the common hobby of playing bridge has made them well-coordinated partners for the game.

In 1961, Wang Hanbin worked with Deng Xiaoping in Shunyi County on the outskirts of Beijing to conduct investigations of agriculture. One day he said to Wang Daming: "Let me take you to play bridge." In this way, Wang Daming played bridge with Deng Xiaoping for the first time in a senior cadres' club on Yangfengjia Road, thus cementing his friendship with Deng Xiaoping over the bridge table for the past 33 years.

Arrangements for Deng Xiaoping's Life After His Retirement

At first, playing cards with Deng Xiaoping was kept strictly confidential, and the card players used the password "on duty" to make appointments for playing the game. Wan Li's secretary would act as an organizer by advising Wang Daming on the phone: "You are on duty this evening." During that time, Wang Daming had to be on duty three times a week on average, and very often he spent his holidays at the card table with Deng Xiaoping.

They played cards in the senior cadres' club on Yangfengjia Road before the Great Cultural Revolution. After Deng Xiaoping was rehabilitated in 1974, some people suggested setting up a senior cadres' club again, but Deng Xiaoping did not agree. Therefore, the card table was moved into Deng's home, and Wang Daming and other friends have played cards there ever since.

According to an insider, the arrangements for Deng Xiaoping's life after he retired to the second line are: Seeing a film one night, and playing mahjong three nights and bridge three nights. He plays mahjong with family members, but he has to invite friends to play bridge. For this reason, Deng Xiaoping's wife Zhuo Lin particularly called them and said: "Comrade Xiaoping has some trouble—he is always thinking about things and will never stop thinking. It is only when he is playing cards that his attention can be diverted a while. That is why playing cards is the best way for him to take a rest." She thanked them very much for the time they had sacrificed.

According to Wang Daming's observation, the reason Deng Xiaoping is able to keep fit lies in his persistence in swimming and playing bridge, as these activities have done a lot of good for him. Last year, the doctor advised him to give up swimming because of old age, but he goes on playing bridge, usually twice a week.

Discipline Is Enforced at Deng Xiaoping's Card Table

At Deng Xiaoping's card table, this discipline is enforced—no discussion about politics. Wang Daming recalled that there were exceptions on a few occasions. For example, it was some time in the 1960's when Deng Xiaoping returned from the controversy between the CPC and the CPSU. As everybody was anxious to know the result of the negotiations, they asked him about it while playing cards with him, and he just made some brief remarks regarding the matter.

Wang Daming said: "For many decades he has so trusted me that I can take liberty to go about his house at will. A very important point is—I can observe discipline." Despite the ever-changing situation in Beijing and the personal ups and downs of his official career these years, he always kept silence before Deng Xiaoping and refrained from "saying this and that, and talking about right and wrong." In fact, had he ever spoken to Deng Xiaoping about his career future, he might have had a better official life than he has now.

In the early 1980's, Wang Daming took up the position of director of the Economic Commission in Beijing. His ideas on reform are clear. In a survey on changing tracks and finalizing the pattern in enterprises, which was conducted in 1983, Wang Daming pointed out that "enhancement of economic results should depend on people with clear minds." Hu Yaobang appreciated his views very much and gave written instructions to this effect: "I agree with the views of Wang Daming from Beijing. In the previous reorganization of enterprises, we failed to grasp this crucial part, but this time he has hit

the vital point." Shortly afterward, Deng Xiaoping also said that the opinion of Wang Daming from Beijing was right because economic results in enterprises could not be enhanced if they did not have people with clear minds.

He Took Up the Post as Chairman of CPPCC Beijing Municipal Committee in 1993

In 1986, Hu Yaobang named Wang Daming as the person to be appointed as deputy head of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee. Deng Liqun was in charge of ideology at that time. However, before Wang Daming was able to display his ability, he returned to Beijing [as published] because of illness in 1987. Since then, Wang Daming has been down on his luck. Li Ximing, former secretary of Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, assigned him the post of vice chairman of the CPPCC committee. During the ensuing five years, he was engaged in doing study and investigation work, making quite a few valuable proposals on major economic issues, and blazing a trail for the CPPCC to participate in the deliberation and administration of state affairs. In 1993, he took up the position of chairman of the CPPCC Beijing Municipal Committee and eventually reentered the power center in Beijing. But, five years had passed, after all, and he was already 62.

Deng Xiaoping Is Particularly Punctual

Wang Daming is deeply impressed by some minor incidents at the card table. He said: "Deng Xiaoping shows great respects for others." It happened in these days when they played cards at the club on Yangfengjia Road. One day, it was approaching the appointed time when Deng Xiaoping suddenly called to say that he would be late as he had something to attend to. Wang Daming and other comrades thought that Deng would come very late, otherwise he, being a big shot, would not have to phone them to revise the appointment. Hence, they felt relieved and went to take a bath. To their great surprise, Deng Xiaoping arrived in a quarter of an hour, so everyone was in a hurry to put on clothes. "Later, we got to know that he was particularly punctual," said Wang Daming. "Whenever we made an appointment to play cards, he would be waiting for us at the table a couple of minutes ahead of schedule."

Deng Xiaoping is very easy-going at the card table, so we never feel nervous playing cards with him. Someone always wins and loses in the contest, and Deng Xiaoping certainly tries his utmost to win. But, if he is in an inferior position, no one will give ground to him. Sometimes he discards a wrong card, and Ding Guangen and Wang Hanbin criticize him bluntly: "You are wrong to discard this one. Do you not know which card you should discard?" Deng Xiaoping listens with respectful attention.

In playing bridge, it is impossible to avoid making mistakes, but people making fewer mistakes will defeat those who make more. Wang Daming believes that Deng

Xiaoping likes playing bridge because he thinks the game can train people's thinking and judgment. Moreover, the principle of seeking truth from facts is particularly stressed in playing bridge. If the cards in one's hand are poor, one must not blindly raise the stake.

"Comrade Xiaoping's skill in cards is quite good among the retired veteran comrades," said Wang Daming in assessment. This basic contingent of the four abovementioned people has won a number of championships in many amateur competitions.

There Are Two More Staff Officers in Deng's Family

Over the past few years, there have been two more staff officers at the card table since the basic contingent started to play cards at Deng's home. Deng Pufang and Deng Nan used to sit behind their father to watch him play, and sometimes they made suggestions by giving him some pointers. During a bridge game, Deng Nan would yell to Ding Guangen, criticizing that he had discarded a wrong card, and Deng Pufang would add color and emphasis to fan the flames. With all the talking and laughing, the room was suddenly permeated with a lively atmosphere.

Wang Daming said he liked the harmonious affection in Deng's family. Sometimes Deng's grandson would run into the room to lean over his grandfather, and Deng would lovingly give him a kiss. If they played for a long time, Deng Xiaoping would invite them to dinner. The dishes for dinner are very simple, just like those of ordinary families, and the supper is simple as well. A small plate is laid before each person, in which there were a few slices of apple or orange.

When Deng Xiaoping is away from Beijing, Wang Daming sometimes accompanies him for a short period. During his south China tour in 1992, it happened that Wang Daming was leading a group of Beijing CPPCC committee members to emulate the experience in Guangdong, Shenzhen, and Zhuhai. Upon arrival in Shenzhen, Wang Daming went to call on Deng Xiaoping who arrived a day earlier, and told Deng about his impression of the south. He said that the reform situation was favorable and the socialist factors had increased. At the end of last year, before going to Shanghai to spend the winter, Deng Xiaoping asked him whether he could go along. As Wang Daming was busy with official duties in his important position as chairman of the CPPCC Beijing Municipal Committee, he was unable to leave Beijing, but promised to pay a New Year call to the respected old man after the Spring Festival and have a happy gathering at the card table.

Minister Rules Out Solidarity-Type Trade Unions

HK220309(294 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 22 Mar 94 p 10

[By Chris Yeung in Beijing]

[Text] Labour Minister Li Borong has ruled out the possibility of the setting up of Solidarity-type free trade unions in the country. This is in spite of the imminent completion of the drafting of the long-awaited Labour Law which is aimed at giving greater protection to workers' rights.

Speaking yesterday at a National People's Congress meeting, Mr Li said they hoped the Labour Law would be ready by the middle of the year.

"This will have a major impact on (the development of labour matters in) China."

More than 30 drafts of the legislation have been compiled by the ministry and other relevant authorities.

Mr Li said they had also sought the views of some foreign investors over certain provisions in the draft law.

China has stepped up the drafting of laws on the protection of workers' rights in the wake of more complaints from workers against their employers last year.

The Beijing leadership was made aware of the urgent need to increase legal protection for the well-being of workers following a spate of serious industrial accidents, including a factory fire in Shenzhen last year. Under a new regulation promulgated this year, joint ventures will also have to limit the weekly labour time of workers to less than 44 hours.

Mr Li said some joint venture enterprises had used the excuse of heavy work orders to postpone the implementation of the new work-hour requirement. Although the new rules came into effect on March 1, he said there would be a grace period of two months.

"But if there are still cases of violations after that we will handle the matter in accordance with the law."

The minister, however, played down the seriousness of the growing unrest among workers during the past year, which was largely sparked off by the deferred payment of workers' wages.

"Some of them might have difficulty in paying the salaries of workers. The Government has already taken measures to solve the problem. I don't think there will be strikes. If workers have something to say they can have dialogue (with the leadership) to seek a solution," Mr Li said. "But I don't think it will be possible to have independent trade unions, such as the Solidarity, in China."

National Network To Help Safeguard Workers' Rights

HK2203090894 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 22 Mar 94 p 7

[By China Editor Cary Huang in Beijing]

[Text] China is to set up a national network to help safeguard workers' rights amid increasing reports of their

abuse. Under a four-level supervisory and report-back system, thousands of agencies will be created within all levels of administrations to enforce labour laws and regulations. The agencies will be set up within counties, cities with prefecture status, provinces and central government.

The move is the latest effort by the state to help build a healthy labour market while protecting the legal rights of workers, according to the Labour Ministry.

Lawmakers at the second session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC] have reported many cases of labour rights abuses. They have also expressed discontent over the labour ministry's apparent inability to act on these cases.

In a written report, the ministry said the authorities were to launch a nationwide campaign to check the widespread violation of labour regulations by employers at the township [as published] and at privately-run and foreign-funded firms. The ministry said it would mobilise workers to report abuses.

Labour sources said the Labour Ministry, anticipating the labour-related concerns of NPC delegates, only worked out these measures late last month.

The ministry has issued an urgent notice to labour departments across the country, directing the four levels of the government to set up labour agencies that would form a national network to oversee labour issues.

The ministry also urged local agencies to set up hotlines, letter boxes and information offices to receive complaints on labour rights abuses.

The notice said the labour departments should publicly campaign to inform the workers about their rights and the government services available to them.

The ministry has also assured workers they would have a freer hand in dealing with their employers, especially in negotiating for collective bargaining agreements. Such rights would be enshrined in the country's first labour law.

Under the proposed law, for the first time, trades unions would be allowed to deal with employers on behalf of their members on matters of salary, working conditions, welfare and other concerns. And, also for the first time in China, the law gives employers the right to get rid of staff to cut losses, subject to approval by trades unions or the majority of the employees.

The ministry's report said the labour law was aimed at maintaining harmony between employers and their workers in a socialist market economy while preventing abuses of labour rights.

Birth Rate Set at 19 Per Thousand for 1993

*OW2003162294 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507
GMT 20 Mar 94*

[Text] Beijing, March 20 (XINHUA)—China managed to keep its birth rate at 19 per thousand last year despite the fact that it was a sub-peak year in terms of the number of child-bearing age women said an official at a national family planning conference here today.

According to Peng Peiyun, state councilor and minister in charge of the State Family Planning Commission, China has kept the birth rate at below 20 per thousand, the internationally acknowledged low birth rate, for several years running.

She said that in 1993, there were more than 121 million women in the 20-29 age group, a figure next only to the peak year of 1992. In the whole of 1993, 21.26 million babies were born for a net increase of 13.46 million and the natural growth rate was 11.45 per thousand. The total population of China was 1.1851 billion at the end of the year.

Statistics show that the birth rate in the ten provinces and municipalities of Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Shandong and Sichuan remained lower than 15 per thousand. And nine provinces and autonomous regions which are home to ethnic groups also saw a noticeable reduction in birth rates.

Peng attributed the achievement to the efforts made by the government and family planning organizations at all levels. The country's fast-growing economy is also changing people's concept of births and family.

East Region

Fu Xishou Addresses Anhui Auditing Work Conference

OW0803141794 Hefei Anhui People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Feb 94

[From the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Text] Addressing a recent provincial auditing work conference, both Governor Fu Xishou and Vice Governor Wang Yang stressed the following: Developing a socialist market economy requires enhancing the supervision of auditing; auditing organs should devote attention to doing a good auditing job at financial, monetary, and government departments, at key enterprises, and in the areas of fixed assets investment and funds for agricultural investment, so as to ensure a sustained, fast, and healthy development of the national economy.

Wang Yang noted that last year various levels of auditing organs stepped up effective auditing of financial and taxation departments; key enterprises; grain enterprises; overall investment funds for agriculture; new basic construction projects; and grain procurement funds; they thus made a positive contribution to accelerating Anhui's economic development and won the praise of the provincial CPC committee and provincial government.

Wang Yang pointed out: This year marks the most intensive introduction of new reform measures in 14 years of implementing the policy of reform and opening up. Therefore, when arranging this year's auditing tasks, auditing organs must perform their auditing tasks from the perspective of helping to establish a socialist market economic system. The main auditing targets for this year include auditing financial and monetary departments; key enterprises; auditing of fixed assets investments; agricultural funds; foreign investment funds; and government departments.

Wang Yang pointed out that it is necessary to vigorously promote the establishment of auditor offices to meet the requirements for establishing a socialist market economy. Auditors offices can fulfill a useful function by helping to transform enterprises, checking enterprises' finances and inventories, determining property rights, sorting out debts, assessing property, and verifying corporate shares. Auditor offices can also fulfill a great function by helping to understand problems at Sino-foreign joint ventures, cooperative enterprises, and wholly foreign-owned enterprises, can improve enterprises' management, raise efficiency, and protect their legitimate rights. Therefore, all levels of auditing organs are required to support auditor offices and step up supervising, providing guidance, and managing auditors offices.

To do an efficient job, Wang Yang said auditing departments must study well, do a good job in reforming their

departments, explore new auditing methods, and understand the important points of the economic structural reform.

Lastly, Governor Fu Xishou raised three requirements. First, he said developing a socialist market economy requires strengthening supervision through auditing. Supervision through auditing is an indispensable part in our efforts to build a socialist legal system. The establishment and improvement of a socialist market economic system needs to be standardized and protected by a sound legal system and, therefore, requires us to enhance and improve the administration of justice and the enforcement of administrative and other laws. It is very important to exercise supervision over the enforcement of auditing laws. Second, the governments at all levels should further enhance their leadership over auditing work, support auditing organs to independently exercise the right of supervision over auditing work according to the law, support subordinate auditing organs in reporting their work to superior auditing organs, support auditing organs in solving problems, and proceeding from the requirements for ensuring the healthy development of the economy, provide guidance to auditing organs to carry out major auditing work. Third, it is necessary to step up the building of the contingent of auditing workers, to further raise the auditing quality; to maintain and encourage honesty, fairness, strictness, and the spirit of dedication, to firmly foster a consciousness of subordinating themselves to and serving the central task of economic construction, to further improve their work style, and to enhance their dedication and sense of responsibility so as to fulfill their tasks splendidly and ingeniously.

Anhui Speeds Up Construction of Small Towns

OW0903021194 Beijing XINHUA in English 0127 GMT 9 Mar 94

[Text] Hefei, March 9 (XINHUA)—East China's Anhui Province has been speeding up the construction of towns on its vast plain between the Chang Jiang and Huaihe river over the past few years as part of its efforts to advance economic development.

At the end of last year, the province had a total of 754 towns under the county level and 2,498 rural market towns.

In 1993, the province spent more than 2.19 billion yuan on the construction of public facilities, industrial buildings and civil residences in towns.

Linking cities and the countryside, towns have become a reservoir of surplus labor forces in the countryside.

Four towns in Tongling county absorbed more than 16,300 surplus laborers from the countryside, and 22 towns of Huaibei city received nearly 110,000 farmers.

Towns have also become a spring-board for farmers to break away from agriculture and engage in other occupations.

In a town of Huaibei city more than 13,200 farmers found jobs.

Township enterprises also take advantage of the location of towns to edge into urban markets.

In Feidong county, markets in 10 minor cities and towns registered a business volume of 330 million yuan. In Caohu city, township enterprises in 11 towns reported an output value of 1.09 billion yuan last year, a great increase in comparison with a few years ago.

Because of the accelerated urbanization of the countryside in the province, which used to be widely known as a poor agricultural area, the economic gap between its urban and rural areas is narrowing.

Anhui Province Becomes Key Mineral Producer

*OW1403031394 Beijing XINHUA in English 0231
GMT 14 Mar 94*

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA)—Chinese geologists have discovered more than 90 types of minerals in east China's Anhui Province.

According to the "CHINA GEOLOGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES NEWS", 540 out of the newly found 1,900 deposits are available for exploration.

The reserves of 30 minerals including coal, iron, copper, sulfur, alumstone, lime mudrock and amargosite rank among the top in the country.

According to the paper, Anhui has 146 proven coal deposits, with combined reserves of about 25 billion tons, ranking seventh in the country.

The reserves of iron ore are distributed in central Anhui's Maanshan, Lujiang and Huoqiu Counties, and those of 55 types of minerals, including copper and sulfur, are located in the valley of the Chang Jiang River.

Fujian Government To Expand Provincial Forestry Economy

*OW1503134894 Beijing XINHUA in English 1319
GMT 15 Mar 94*

[Text] Fuzhou, March 15 (XINHUA)—Southeast China's Fujian Province is mobilizing its people to expand the already considerable tree coverage in a bid to develop a forestry economy.

With 52.4 percent of the province's land covered by woods, Fujian ranks first in the country in term of forested areas. It has 73 percent of land reserved for forestry industry.

Over the past four years, the province has reclaimed all the barren mountains and hills.

Places such as roadsides, river banks and villages are also included in the annual greening program.

Newly-forested areas are usually sealed off to protect the seedlings.

Priority was given to construct a shelter-belt along the coast.

Governments in all localities also focused their work on state-owned forestry centers and collectively-owned forestry and fruit-growing centers.

By 1995, Fujian is expected to have 533,000 ha [hectare] of firs for timber and 660,000 ha of pine for timber.

Now the province has 6.14 million ha of woods, including 680,000 ha of bamboo and large acreages of fruit trees, herbs and flowers.

In addition to developing its national and provincial forestry parks, Fujian aims to tap these resources to produce paper, plywood and chemicals.

Xiamen Marks 10th Anniversary of Deng Visit

*HK0803121694 Fuzhou Fujian People's Radio Network
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Feb 94*

[Text] A rally was held in Xiamen yesterday morning [27 February] to mark the 10th anniversary of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's visit to the Xiamen Special Economic Zone [SEZ]. Yang Chengwu, former vice chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] National Committee; Han Guang, former executive secretary of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission; Yuan Mu, director of the State Council Research Office; Jia Qinglin, Fujian provincial party secretary and governor; and responsible comrades of the relevant central departments and provincial party committee, provincial people's congress, provincial government, and provincial CPPCC, and people from various circles both at home and abroad—a total of more than 2,500 people—attended the rally.

Shi Zhaobin, member of the provincial party committee standing committee and secretary of the Xiamen party committee, addressed the rally. He said: The important speech made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping during his visit to Xiamen, as well as his magnificent inscriptions, not only have brought about historical changes in the Xiamen SEZ's reform, opening up, and construction over the past 10 years, but also have had a profound influence on the new stage of development of the Xiamen SEZ, and have promoted the great cause of reunification of the two sides of the straits.

On behalf of the provincial party committee and government, Vice Governor Zhang Jiakun offered his congratulations on the achievements made by Xiamen over the past 10 years. He also hoped that Xiamen, the only SEZ in our country which pursues a certain free port policy, will seize the fine opportunity to speed up the pace of

construction, and that it will promote the implementation of certain free port policy to push construction of the SEZ to new heights.

Xiamen Economic Zone Improves Investment Environment

OW0903073294 Beijing XINHUA in English 0627
GMT 9 Mar 94

[Text] Xiamen, March 9 (XINHUA)—This special economic zone in east China's Fujian Province is gearing its investment environment to international standards.

Mayor Hong Yongshi said in his recent government report that Xiamen is to create an investment environment in line with international practice.

Most of some 1,000 joint ventures in operation are located on Xiamen Island proper, which covers 131 sq km.

Hong said that last year the city delegated the power of approving the setting up of overseas-funded firms to lower departments while concentrating on the building of infrastructure.

That year Xiamen approved 655 foreign-funded projects, absorbing one billion U.S. dollars of foreign capital.

The city also allows greater freedom in the entrance to and departure from the zone of personnel, cargo and capital.

Domestic and overseas firms have already entered the Xiangyu Free Trade Zone, and Xiamen is determined to introduce more overseas financial institutions.

Encouragement is given to investment in industry, the service sector and infrastructure projects, according to the mayor.

Xiamen Special Economic Zone Speeds Up Development

OW0903083694 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707
GMT 9 Mar 94

[Text] Xiamen, March 9 (XINHUA)—Xiamen Special Economic Zone has accelerated economic development to mark the 10th anniversary of an inspection made by Deng Xiaoping.

Among the objectives are pushing ahead with the development of Haicang, a district set aside for Taiwan investors, implementing some special policies for free ports and increasing industrial output.

As a pilot reform zone, Xiamen has developed an overseas-oriented economy, with manufacturing industries as mainstay.

According to the blueprint, Haicang will be constructed into a multi-functional area with urban districts, petrochemical plants and harbor.

Technology is being updated in engineering machinery, rubber and pharmaceutical industries. Motorcycles, audio components, containers and glasses, all newly-launched projects, will go into production within the year.

Xiamen Issues Stocks To Raise Funds

OW1103064394 Beijing XINHUA in English 0602
GMT 11 Mar 94

[Text] Xiamen, March 11 (XINHUA)—The Xiamen Special Economic Zone in east China's Fujian Province is exploring new avenues to reform the current investment structure by issuing stocks to raise funds.

Real estate, manufacturing, commerce and tourism are the mainstay industries of this special economic zone.

The issuing of joint stocks has effected a change in the management mechanism of enterprises. The Minnan Trade Center, for instance, raised 75 million yuan for its construction in this way. Under the supervision of the shareholders, the project was constructed one year ahead of time.

A construction and development company in Haicang, one of the four government-approved special areas for Taiwan investors, joined with five financial institutions to raise 300 million yuan for the construction of highways, harbors, program-controlled telephones, water conduits and other items of infrastructure.

The 6.1-km highway bridge connecting Xiamen Island and Haicang area is also expected to be financed through the issuing of stock.

Jiangsu's Rural Savings Deposits Up

OW1803072594 Beijing XINHUA in English 0640
GMT 18 Mar 94

[Text] Nanjing, March 18 (XINHUA)—Savings deposits of rural residents in east China's Jiangsu Province amounted to 51.32 billion yuan as of March 10.

Included were 6.2 billion yuan deposited in the bank in the first 70 days of this year, a local bank official said.

He attributed the rise in savings deposits to the rapid development of local rural economy.

The booming rural industrial enterprises and service trades have become the mainstays of the provincial economy.

According to statistics from the Jiangsu Provincial Statistics Bureau, rural residents' net income last year averaged 1,267 yuan per capita, an increase of 19.4 percent over the previous year.

Jiangsu Attracts Strong Taiwan Investment

*OW1803074094 Beijing XINHUA in English 0653
GMT 18 Mar 94*

[Text] Suzhou, March 18 (XINHUA)—This economically booming city in east China's Jiangsu Province is attracting strong Taiwan investment in addition to foreign capital.

It has so far approved the establishment of 1,100 Taiwan-funded enterprises, accounting for one third of the total in the city. Included are some 500 approved last year.

These projects are mainly involved in the fields of electronics, machinery and chemicals.

Located in the central part of the Chang Jiang River delta, Suzhou is only 100 km west of Shanghai, China's largest economic center, and has convenient transport and telecommunications facilities. Its gross product last year amounted to about 50 billion yuan.

Also last year, this garden city received 140,000 visitors from Taiwan, including tourists, bringing the total number of such visitors to 560,000 since 1987.

Bank Savings in Jiangsu's Rural Areas Total 50 Billion

*OW1503105094 Beijing XINHUA in English 1025
GMT 15 Mar 94*

[Text] Nanjing, March 15 (XINHUA)—Bank savings in rural areas in east China's Jiangsu Province had reached 51.32 billion yuan by March 10, a record in history.

An agricultural bank official said that in the first 70 days of this year, bank savings in the rural areas increased by 6.2 billion yuan.

The drastic increase in rural bank savings was attributed to the favorable development of rural industry, government measures to reduce the burden of farmers and improvement in bank services in rural Jiangsu.

Last year the funds which Jiangsu's rural enterprises distributed to their employees amounted to 9.5 billion yuan.

Meanwhile, the provincial government took measures to reduce the burden of the farmers, and the tendency of illegally collecting funds in rural areas was checked, so farmers are willing to deposit their surplus money in banks.

Last year the agricultural bank branch in Jiangsu Province set up 1,178 computer-controlled bank savings offices all over the rural areas.

Wu Bangguo, Huang Ju Offer Regards to Painter's Centenary

*OW1603144994 Beijing XINHUA in English 1439
GMT 16 Mar 94*

[Text] Shanghai, March 16 (XINHUA)—A gathering was held here today to celebrate the 100th birthday of renowned Chinese painter Liu Haisu.

Liu was born in Jiangsu Province and is noted as a painter and arts educator. He has trained a large number of artists since 1912 when as a very young man he founded the Shanghai Institute of Traditional Chinese Painting, China's first arts college.

Liu is expert in Chinese and western painting, poetry and calligraphy. His paintings have been widely exhibited at home and abroad.

When the painter was already 90 years old, he climbed Huangshan Mountain in Anhui Province time and again to paint.

"I have a new beginning at 100 years old," Liu said, "and I will go to the mountain again, and go to the 'three gorges' to create new works."

Huang Ju, mayor of Shanghai, and Wu Bangguo, secretary of Shanghai Municipal Communist Party Committee, who are attending a conference of the National People's Congress in Beijing, entrusted Deputy Secretary Chen Zhili to present a wood sculpture of the god of longevity to the painter.

The Hong Kong Branch of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, the Chinese Ministry of Culture, the China Artists' Association, Hong Kong universities and Japanese companies also offered their congratulations to the centenarian.

Deputy Governor Ji Yunshi on Market Mechanisms in Jiangsu

*OW1103074194 Beijing XINHUA in English 0646
GMT 11 Mar 94*

[Text] Nanjing, March 11 (XINHUA)—The introduction of market mechanisms has helped Jiangsu, one of China's most economically advanced provinces, to put on a new spurt.

Last year saw the province cancel the mandatory production and marketing plan for most products, and lift the price ceilings from 92 percent of local products, including grain, oil-bearing seeds, cotton and silkworm cocoons.

"This has paved the way for more successful market operations and revitalized the province's economy," said Deputy Governor Ji Yunshi, who is in charge of economic matters.

"The province has adapted itself quickly to the macro-environment change in the economy," he noted.

The deputy governor explained that Jiangsu, which is short of raw materials and energy resources, has focused on the processing industry.

With thousands of small enterprises, the province used to be affected and limited by market changes.

One manifestation was fluctuation in provincial economic growth during the 1986-90 period.

Jiangsu's economy grew at a fast and abnormal speed in the first half of last year, and the speed slowed down in the later part of the year as a result of the central government's tightening of macro-control of the economy.

As the enterprises' adaptability was enhanced, they quickly adjusted the orientation of investment and their product mix in line with needs of markets at home and abroad.

The rural industrial enterprises, for example, raised more than 2.1 billion yuan by developing the partnership system last year.

A survey shows that Jiangsu's gross domestic product still increased at a rate of 18.5 percent last year.

Its industrial output value in the first two months of this year rose by at least 20 percent over the same period of last year.

Economists here agree that the market economy has helped push Jiangsu's economy ahead.

According to statistics, Jiangsu's gross retail sales volume reached 107.42 billion yuan last year, an increase of 33.9 percent over the previous year, and its exports also registered a big increase.

The economists noted that Jiangsu's economic growth is based on market needs and is now developing in a healthy way.

In particular, the province has made rapid progress in infrastructural facilities and basic industry.

The province spent 6.773 billion yuan on improving transportation and telecommunications facilities last year, up 59.3 percent over the previous year and 33.7 percentage points higher over the investment in industry.

In addition, the province invested more than four billion yuan in the development of the raw materials industry last year, up 23 percent.

The deputy governor attributed the economic progress partly to the service trades and the establishment of foreign-funded enterprises.

According to statistics, the added value of the service trades last year amounted to 62.3 billion yuan, an increase of 20.3 percent over the previous year, and its output accounted for 24.4 percent of the province's total.

So far, the province has approved the establishment of more than 20,000 foreign-funded enterprises, of which over 7,000 have gone into operation. Many of their products are for export.

The ten state economic development zones in Jiangsu and a number of provincial development zones are in smooth operation, and some have already begun to make profits.

UN FAO Farming School Program Initiated in Jiangxi

OW1803004994 Beijing XINHUA in English 0041
GMT 18 Mar 94

[Text] Nanchang, March 18 (XINHUA)—The first field school for farmers was recently opened in Xinjian County in East China's inland Jiangxi Province, starting an inter-state project of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in the province.

Xinjian, which was chosen as a site for the comprehensive project about the control of insect and other pests, is a key rice producing county.

With reference to the experience of field schools for farmers in Indonesia, recommended by FAO, local authorities will open similar schools in line with local conditions in an attempt to help farmers to deal with pests and treat diseases that endanger rice.

No classrooms and teaching facilities are needed for such schools: farmers mainly study through actual practice under the guidance of experts.

Shandong Governor Calls For Greater Efforts in Reform

SK1403043594 Jinan Shandong People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Mar 94

[Text] During a group discussion held by a Shandong delegation to the second session of the eighth National People's Congress on 12 March, Zhao Zhihao, deputy secretary of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee and provincial governor, pointed out: It is necessary to grasp reform as a matter of prime importance and focus the work on raising efficiency in an effort to maintain a good economic trend in Shandong Province.

In his speech, Zhao Zhihao pointed out: This year's reform will involve some in-depth major issues, such as the adjustment of interests in various sectors, classification of powers, and system innovations. We must grasp reform as a matter of prime importance, persist in carrying out package reform with breakthroughs in key areas while doing our work, seize the opportunity and strengthen coordinated efforts to issue reform measures, and give consideration to the capacity of all sectors to withstand the strains of reform. In order to invigorate large and medium-sized state-owned enterprises, our province will select 50 enterprises to experiment with the

modern enterprise system and, at the same time, continue to experiment with the shareholding system in 100 enterprises so as to effect the change of enterprise operational mechanism. It is necessary to pay attention to conducting propaganda, explanation, and specific work on reform of the tax assignment system and implement them steadily in an effort to accelerate the change into the new system. We should strengthen the building of social security system and enhance our capacity to withstand the strains of reform.

Zhao Zhihao stressed: It is necessary to raise the quality of economic development and maintain a good trend in economic development. Regarding the rate of development, we must not set targets that are too high. He said: This year our province arranged to make its gross domestic products increase by 12 percent, which will be lower than last year's annual increase of 19.5 percent and the actual increase of 24.2 percent. We must avoid making the increase in various economic sectors too high and concentrate the main energy on readjusting the structure, conducting technological transformation, strengthening management, and raising efficiency. In rural work, we should regard raising the income of peasants and guaranteeing supply as the central tasks and ensure that the rural economy will comprehensively increase, the production of grain, cotton, and oil-bearing crops will steadily increase, and the income of peasants will increase by a large margin. We should continue to give different guidance according to the merits of different cases, act in line with the ideas of attending to the development of 25 economically strong counties and a batch of enterprise groups, give play to their role as the dragon head, strengthen the development vitality, accelerate the economic development of less-developed areas, and gradually attend the goal of common prosperity.

Shandong Reports Progress in Economic Development Zones

SK1603094894 Jinan Shandong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Mar 94

[Summary] Thus far, eight cities and prefectures and 56 counties in the province, accounting for about 40 percent of the province's total territory, have joined the business of coastal economic development zones, and 40 percent of Shandong citizens have been involved in these zones. Meanwhile, 65 countries and regions in the world have made investments in Shandong. A group of large, well-known transnational corporations have invested in the province for further development.

Shandong Becoming Key Vegetable Producer

OW1803072394 Beijing XINHUA in English 0647 GMT 18 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, March 18 (XINHUA)—East China's Shandong Province is developing into a key vegetable producer, which supplies other places with all sorts of fresh vegetables every day, the "CHINA BUSINESS DAILY" reported today.

To meet the needs of markets, farmers in the coastal province last year expanded areas under vegetables to 635,000 ha, turning out 24 million tons of vegetables in the same period.

The paper noted that the province has paid attention to forming a package of services.

The provincial government has set up 470 vegetable wholesale markets, and concluded contracts on vegetable production and marketing with 230 cities last year.

While training farmers in new agricultural technology, the provincial government has encouraged scientific workers to go to the rural areas to spread scientific farming techniques.

It also helps farmers to import more than 100 varieties of vegetables.

Moreover, 15 farmers have been sent to grow vegetables in Russia.

Foreign Trade Fair in Shandong's Qingdao Sets Record

OW1803160094 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 18 Mar 94

[Text] Qingdao, March 18 (XINHUA)—The annual week-long Qingdao Foreign Trade Fair ended here today, having achieved a business volume much higher than last year's.

It grew by 48.5 percent compared with 1993, setting a record.

More than 2,600 businessmen from 54 countries and regions took part in the event, 30 percent of them for the first time. The number of major corporations and consortiums taking part increased markedly.

Over 2,200 cooperative projects were promoted at the trade fair. Of the signed contracts, each project involved more than 2.5 million U.S. dollars on average, an increase of 800,000 U.S. dollars compared with last year.

The event put emphasis on basic construction, basic industries, high-tech and new-tech industries and projects concerning the renovation of large enterprises.

In particular, progress has been made in attracting foreign funds to improve old enterprises, officials said.

Foreign-funded enterprises contributed to more than 40 percent of the business volume.

Shengli Oilfield Prospecting in Progress in Shandong

OW1403134794 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 14 Mar 94

[Text] Jinan, March 14 (XINHUA)—The Shengli oilfield, China's second largest after Daqing, has made major headway in its geological prospecting.

Shuai Defu, Shengli's chief geologist, said that the recent sinking of new wells in the Chengdao offshore oil and gas site, China's biggest of its kind, has found over 100 sq [square] km in oil formations, compared with the original area of 40 sq km. And further exploration is needed to establish the actual extent of reserves.

In the Linnan oil reservoir, an oil belt of nearly 1,000 sq km has been assured, with an annual capacity of more than 500,000 tons.

On the north of the belt, a 2,000-m [meter]-deep deposit has been found. It is considered to be one of the best oil production centers in the region.

In the Feiyantan field, the newly-verified reserves last year doubled the initial figure.

In addition, the oilfield has also seen expansion after fresh strikes at other oil reservoirs such as Hekou, Bonan and Caoqiao, according to Shuai.

Located in the Yellow river delta in east China's Shandong Province, Shengli claims 65 verified fields with several billion tons of oil reserves and gas amounting to tens of billions of cubic meters.

Since its maiden year of 1964, Shengli has sunk 53 wells and produced 520 million tons of oil, accounting for one-fifth of the country's total. It has paid over 22 billion yuan in profit taxes to the state, five-fold the government's investment in the field.

So far, geologists have developed systems to probe for reservoirs in Shengli's complex geological conditions, impressing counterparts in the U.S. and Japan.

Now, armed with upgraded computers and other sophisticated technology for oil exploration, experts are confident about the great potential of the oilfield.

Last year, the growth in newly-verified deposits was maintained above the average pace of the past 30 years.

2d Session of 10th Shanghai People's Congress Opens 18 Feb

OW0803124794 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese
19 Feb 94 p 1

["The Second Session of the 10th Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Opens Solemnly"]

[Excerpts] The second session of the 10th Shanghai Municipal People's Congress opened solemnly at the central hall of the Shanghai Exhibition Center yesterday morning. A total of 887 municipal people's congress deputies, in whom the 1.3 million people of Shanghai have placed their great trust, will earnestly discuss and decide on the various tasks for 1994, and strive to make the session a democratic, united, trailblazing, and progressive meeting.

Executive chairmen at yesterday morning's session were Wu Bangguo, Chen Liangyu, Ye Gongqi, Sun Guizhang,

Tan Jiazhen, Ye Shuhua, Hu Chuangzhi, Gu Nianzu, Chen Mingshan, Hu Zhengchang, and Wu Zhaoguang.

At 0900 [0100 GMT], Executive Chairman Ye Gongqi declared the second session of the 10th Shanghai Municipal People's Congress open, after which a band played the majestic PRC national anthem. [passage omitted]

Leading comrades seated on the rostrum at yesterday morning's session were: Chen Zhili, Wang Liping, Chen Tiedi, Zhao Qizheng, Xu Kuangdi, Luo Shiqian, Jin Binghua, Zhang Huixin, Zhu Daren, Xie Lijuan, Xia Keqiang, Meng Jianzhu, Jiang Yiren, Sha Lin, Gong Xueping, Mao Jingquan, Shi Zhusan, Yang You, Zheng Lizhi, Chen Haozhu, Zhao Dingyu, Liu Hengchuan, Hu Ruibang, and Ni Hongfu, as well as veteran comrades Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Wang Yiping, Yan Youmin, Han Zheyi, Xia Zhengnong, Chen Yi, Yang Shifa, Yang Di, and Xie Xide.

Also seated on the rostrum were Su Buqing and Dong Yinchu, vice chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC].

Present as observers at the session were members attending the second session of the Eighth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee. Also in attendance were National People's Congress deputies in Shanghai; comrades in charge of the municipal party committee, the municipal people's congress Standing Committee, and relevant municipal government departments; people in charge of the Shanghai offices of other provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions; and people in charge of the administrative bodies of the central authorities. Officials from foreign consulates in Shanghai were invited as visitors to the session.

Shanghai Replaces Swap Market With Forex Interbank Market

OW0803160794 Beijing XINHUA in English 1452
GMT 8 Mar 94

[Text] Shanghai, March 8 (XINHUA)—The Shanghai swap market is brisk and the foreign exchange rate remains stable, thanks to the unified floating rate system.

The total trade volume in February amounted to 280 million yuan, a hefty 35.66 percent rise from the same period last year.

Despite the shift to an interbank forex market from the swap one, the market posted an average daily trade volume of 16.58 million U.S. dollars within its 17 business days in February this year, compared with 12.22 million U.S. dollars last year.

The renminbi exchange rate against the U.S. dollar opened on February 1 at 8.696 yuan and dropped to 8.690 yuan at the close on February 28.

In the first two months this year, the total trade volume at the Shanghai market jumped to 750 million U.S.

dollars from 440 million U.S. dollars in the same period last year, a surge of 70 percent.

The city is now speeding up the pace of establishing a unified, standard Chinese interbank forex market to replace the foreign exchange swap market.

Shanghai Municipality Speeds Up Afforestation

OW0903032794 Beijing XINHUA in English 0306
GMT 9 Mar 94

[Text] Shanghai, March 9 (XINHUA)—The municipal government of this, China's largest economic center has designated 1994 as a "Year for Greening".

It is mobilizing all its residents to "develop Shanghai into a clean, beautiful and comfortable ecological city."

According to the plan, the government will build or expand four parks and complete a number of greening projects to expand the public green areas by 133 ha, and plant a 500-meter-wide tree belt around the city this year.

Shanghai has made progress in beautifying its urban area over the past few years.

Last year saw the city add 157.54 ha of green areas and four parks, and plant 10.23 million trees. The city now averages 1.15 sq m of green area per capita.

The city's green coverage rate reached 13.5 percent of its urban area last year.

Shanghai CPC Expels 300 for Corruption Offences

HK1103033494 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in English 1418 GMT 10 Mar 94

[Text] Shanghai, March 10 (CNS)—Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Party Discipline Inspection Committee, Mr. Wang Liping, said that 325 party members found guilty of corruption in the city had been expelled from the party last year.

Mr. Wang said that some 918 party members found guilty of corruption in the city had received disciplinary punishment with five of them being bureau-level cadres and 32 division-level ones. Some 2,528 cases of violation of party discipline were dealt with last year with 1,022 of them seen as big and serious ones.

He also said that the city would adopt three measures to prevent corruption. First, leaders and their families will be asked to report any important matters. Second, they will also be required to report their incomes and spending. And third, standards for their honest behaviour in the distribution of housing will be worked out.

Shanghai Export Fair Closes

OW1403163094 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511
GMT 14 Mar 94

[Text] Shanghai, March 14 (XINHUA)—The '94 East China Export Fair closed here today, with more than 1.8 billion U.S. dollars-worth of deals sealed.

"This shows that overseas businessmen are bullish on China's market and we have reason to be optimistic about this year's exports," said Wang Zukang, an organizing official of the fair.

All the Chinese participants from 20 provinces and cities registered a big increase in exports in January and February, said Wang. The combined annual export value of these provinces and cities has accounted for more than half of the nation's total.

The ten-day fair drew 7,788 customers from 82 countries and regions, mostly from Japan, the United States, Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, South Korea, Singapore, Canada and Australia.

There were also some first-time participants from Africa and other countries, the organizer said.

Thousands of Chinese enterprises displayed over 10,000 varieties of goods. The proportion of new and high technology products as well as machinery and electronics products increased noticeably, according to Wang.

Textiles, light industry products and machinery equipment were among those that clinched most orders.

Wang said that as more and more domestic exporters took part in the fair every year, it might become a national one before long.

Shanghai To Increase Efforts To Attract Taiwan Firms

HK1603102894 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 0649 GMT 23 Feb 94

[By reporter Yu Jun (0060 0193): "Mainland's New Policy of Attracting Taiwan Capital: Create a Favorable Environment for More Exchanges Between Shanghai and Taiwan"]

[Text] Shanghai, 23 Feb (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Shortly after the Lunar New Year, Zhang Zhiqun, director of the Shanghai Municipal People's Government Taiwan Affairs Office, said during an exclusive interview with reporters from this news agency that Shanghai's Taiwan-related work this year will be summarized as "creating a favorable environment for more exchanges and visits of personnel between Shanghai and Taiwan."

Looking at the good trend in economic and trade exchanges between Shanghai and Taiwan, as well as visits by personnel from the two places, the director of the Taiwan Affairs Office was certainly very happy.

According to statistics, in 1993 the development of economic and trade relations between Shanghai and Taiwan compared very well with the overall situation of economic development in Shanghai. A total of 805 Taiwan-funded enterprises gained approval for establishment over the whole year, and this means that two Taiwan-funded enterprises established themselves in the municipality every day. A total of \$1.5 billion in Taiwanese funds was attracted to the municipality in 1993; there were 249 exchange programs, 54 more than in 1992; and in the area of personnel exchange, 1,304 Shanghai personnel went to Taiwan.

Zhang Zhiquan said that in the new year, the first thing to do is to continue to strengthen work in attracting Taiwan-funded enterprises so that more Taiwan-funded enterprises will settle down in Shanghai. Particular attention must be paid to the investment intentions of large consortia on the island. He said that Taiwan investment in Shanghai exhibits four features: Investment projects develop in the capital-intensive and technology-intensive direction; the investment scale has expanded, and there are over 50 large projects each of which involves \$5 million; Taiwan businessmen are eager to lease land, among the 200 parcels of leased land in Shanghai, Taiwan businessmen have won over 40; the investment domain has expanded to tertiary industry, and among the 1,000 or so Taiwan firms which have won approval for establishment, over one-fourth have invested in tertiary industry.

Zhang Zhiquan also said that full play must be given to Shanghai's overall advantage, to actively promoting various exchanges between the two places, to enabling Shanghai's departments in charge of science, technology, education, culture, sports, and medicine to have more extensive contacts and links with Taiwan's professional sectors; and that overall work in receiving personnel from the two sides of the strait must be done well in order to enable Taiwan compatriots in Shanghai to move and see more.

He also disclosed that, in light of the new situation in which the number of Taiwan-funded enterprises is increasing, Shanghai plans to establish an Association of Taiwan-Funded Enterprises this year. The association will organize experts, scholars, and public servants from economic and trade departments and government organs to brief Taiwan businessmen on the relevant policies and regulations on a regular basis to enable them to further understand Shanghai's investment direction and environment. The association will also organize many activities to enable Taiwan businessmen to have a more colorful and richer life in Shanghai; it will also foster ties between Taiwan businessmen and the government, and solve difficulties for Taiwan businessmen when they set up enterprises and make investments.

Zhang Zhiquan finally said that, judged from last year's situation, the exchanges between Shanghai and Taiwan played a role in promoting economic development in Shanghai. Among the foreign-funded enterprises in

Shanghai, Taiwan-funded enterprises now rank second in terms of number of projects, and based on last year's success, exchanges and interactions between the two places will develop faster and better.

Economy in Shanghai's Chang Jiang River Delta Develops

OW1003144894 Beijing XINHUA in English 1436
GMT 10 Mar 94

[Text] Hefei, March 10 (XINHUA)—The economic corridor along the Chang Jiang River has come out of the doldrums and become one of China's new growth areas since the country launched a large-scale development campaign in the delta two years ago.

Experts regard the area's economic take-off as a key to achieving China's goal to rank among the world's moderately developed countries by the mid-21st century.

The Chang Jiang flows 6,300 km from the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau to Shanghai, where it joins the sea. It runs through the seven provinces of Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Jiangxi, Hunan, Hubei and Sichuan, which account for 40 percent of the nation's production capability and 30 percent of consumer purchasing power.

Inspired by the construction of the Pudong New Area in Shanghai, the central government set forth an ambitious plan to develop the Chang Jiang River Delta in June 1992.

Shanghai, the country's biggest city, which is located at the mouth of the Yangtze, has become the area's economic showcase, in the process of regaining its status as the largest trade and financial center in the Pacific-Asia region.

By 1993, the city's ten newly-established and biggest exchanges registered over 1,000 billion yuan in total transaction volume. Its indices and quotations have become instructive for both domestic and world trade.

Shanghai's development seems to display the Chinese leadership's firm determination to deepen the country's 15-year reform drive and open the country wider to the outside world.

If this city, which had fully implemented the central planning system since 1950, is successful in its shift to a market economy, there is no reason for other cities not to follow suit.

Another key national project, the ongoing Three Gorges water-conservancy project, which started on the upper reaches of the Chang Jiang in 1993, has attracted many investors from home and abroad to tap its water resources, which equal the total in the Commonwealth of Independent States and are 40 percent more than the total in the U.S.

Now, an industrial modernization campaign is sweeping through the delta, which has a strong industrial foundation and advanced scientific and technological level.

The steel corridor, embracing the Baoshan Steel Works Group and iron and steel companies in Chongqing, Maanshan and Wuhan, has expanded sharply.

Car production centers in Shanghai and Wuhan are now under construction.

The provinces of Jiangxi and Anhui have set a target to double their nonferrous metals output.

And the hi-tech industry, featuring bioengineering, microelectronics and new materials, will facilitate the area's development as a whole.

The major projects in the region, including those in construction and on the drawing board, are expected to pool a total of 1,000 billion yuan.

With China's policy-makers turning their focus to the area, it has also seen a huge influx of foreign investment.

In 1993, the area approved over 10,000 foreign-funded enterprises, with nearly 10 billion U.S. dollars in promised foreign investment.

So far, more than 100 big-name conglomerates among the world's top 500 have entered the region, especially streaming into cities like Shanghai, Wuhan and Chongqing.

Large companies from Belgium and Germany, which took the lead in exploring this market, have recouped their investments, prompting many others to follow suit.

Experts predicted a bright future for the area under the fine economic climate nationwide, especially for the forming market economy, which is on the fast-track of development.

Shanghai's Chang Jiang Channel To Open to More Vessels

OW0803160694 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244
GMT 8 Mar 94

[Text] Wuhan, March 8 (XINHUA)—The shipping capacity of the waters at the mouth of the Chang Jiang River could be sharply increased if the channels were properly cleared.

A group of scientists from Nanjing Shipping Institute and the Shanghai Navigation Channel Bureau has drawn this conclusion after a year's study.

Their study found out that if the channels were properly dredged, 50,000-ton ships, including fourth-generation container vessels, could sail into Shanghai port.

By riding the high tide, the scientists said, even 100,000-ton vessels could reach the port.

At present, the water at the river mouth is only seven meters deep, which allows ships larger than 10,000 tonnage to enter the port only by riding the tide, while large container vessels are completely denied entrance to the port.

This situation is hindering the development of Shanghai, Nanjing, Nantong, Zhenjiang, Zhangjiagang and other major ports on the Chang Jiang River, said officials from the Chang Jiang Navigation Administration.

The officials believe that the result of the study will have a significant impact on the the development of the Shanghai Pudong New area, the Three Gorges power plant and even the whole basin of the Chang Jiang River.

Preparations to clear the channels will start soon by the Shanghai Navigation Channel Bureau, according to the Ministry of Communications.

Laborers Pour Into Shanghai in Spring Labor Influx

94P30033 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE 1355
GMT 16 Feb 94

[Editorial report] A 15-car train arrived in Shanghai from the city of Fuyang, in Anhui Province, on 14 February. Onboard were 2,850 laborers from outside the municipality, signaling the beginning of the spring labor influx. Of this group, most were between 20 and 30 years of age, and more than half had never left their home villages before. Most will stay in Shanghai, while others will head to Hangzhou, Wenzhou, Ningbo, and Changshou to seek work. The Shanghai Public Security Department already has prepared a number of vehicles to transport laborers to other places outside the city, and the Shanghai police have strengthened their forces to keep public order.

Zhejiang Governor Addresses Banking Conference

OW0803192594 Hangzhou Zhejiang People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 18 Feb 94

[From the "Provincial News Hookup" program]

[Excerpts] A provincial banking conference opened in Hangzhou today. Wan Xueyuan, Chai Songyue, Liu Xirong, Long Anding, Zhang Qimei, Xu Zhichun, and other provincial leaders attended the conference.

Xie Qingjian, president of the provincial people's bank, delivered a work report, entitled: "Comprehensively Implement the Guidelines on Banking Work To Promote Sustained, Rapid, and Healthy Development of Zhejiang's Economy."

In his speech, Governor Wan Xueyuan stressed: The year 1994 is crucial to our efforts to deepen reform and promote sustained, rapid, and healthy development of the economy. Governments at all levels and banking departments should show concern for, support, and understand each other to create a more harmonious

environment for economic construction. He urged banking departments to give more thought to Zhejiang's development and come up with more ideas to perform concrete deeds for the benefit of the people in Zhejiang.

Chai Songyue, executive vice governor, fully affirmed Zhejiang's accomplishments in banking last year. [passage omitted]

Speaking of this year's banking tasks, Chai Songyue said the general requirements of this year's banking work are: While strictly controlling the overall credit supply and strengthening macroeconomic control, we will press ahead with banking reform actively but prudently, do everything possible to raise funds for production and construction, continuously optimize credit structure, and vigorously increase fund reserves in an effort to deepen Zhejiang's reform, open the province wider to the outside world, promote a healthy development of its economy, and maintain social stability.

Chai Songyue emphatically pointed out: Banking departments should always uphold the guiding ideology of serving economic construction and carry forward the fine traditions of supporting local economic construction. [passage omitted]

Speaking of strictly controlling loans for fixed assets, Chai Songyue said: Exercising strict control on investment in fixed assets is not a negative policy. It is a positive policy to help prevent inflation and optimize economic structure. The goal is not control itself; the goal is to help us develop better. Specifically, we must do the following: 1) New loans to fund fixed asset investment this year are forbidden for starting low-standard, duplicate projects. Loans used to finance real estate development must be controlled within the mandatory targets set by the state. Loans for use as circulating funds must not be transferred to investment in fixed assets. 2) New loans for investment in fixed assets under the state plan must be used to complete key state and provincial projects and to meet the funding requirements of newly started projects approved by the state and province. Funding requirements for these projects must be guaranteed on a priority basis. 3) While controlling the size of key construction projects and meeting their funding requirements, special efforts must be made to support enterprises to carry out technological transformation. The proportion of technological transformation loans in the total amount of loans extended should be increased. Banks should use funds paid back from fixed asset loans to help key enterprises carry out technological transformation. [passage omitted]

Li Zemin Chairs Provincial People's Congress Meeting

OW1403143994 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Feb 94 p 1

[By correspondent Shi Yang (2457 2254): "The Eighth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Holds Ninth Meeting"]

[Text] The eighth provincial people's congress Standing Committee held its ninth meeting in Hangzhou on 19 February.

Li Zemin, chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing committee, and Xu Xingguan, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, presided over yesterday's plenary session. The one-day meeting passed the draft agenda of the second plenary session of the eighth provincial people's congress and the draft namelist of the presidium and secretary-general. These two drafts will be submitted for approval to the preparatory meeting of the second plenary session of the eighth provincial people's congress.

The meeting also passed in principle the work report of the eighth provincial people's congress Standing Committee, and the decision to establish a commission for rural economic work under the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress.

Wang Qidong, Yang Bin, Li Debao, Kong Xiangyou, and Mao Zhaoxi—vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee—attended the meeting. Vice Governor Long Anding; Sun Jiaxian, vice chairman of provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; and Ge Shengping, procurator of the provincial procuratorate, attended the meeting as nonvoting delegates.

Zhejiang People's Congress Holds First Presidium Meeting

OW1403144094 Hangzhou Zhejiang People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 25 Feb 94

[From the "Provincial News Hookup" program]

[Text] The presidium of the second plenary session of the eighth provincial people's congress held its first meeting this afternoon. The meeting discussed and decided on relevant issues concerning the plenary session.

The meeting, which was presided over by Li Zemin, chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, elected the executive chairman of the presidium by a show of hands; passed the namelist of executive chairmen groups; adopted the schedule of the plenary session; and decided on the choice of persons for deputy secretary-general and those attending the plenary session as nonvoting delegates. The meeting set 1700 on 1 March as the deadline for bill submission by deputies to the second plenary session of the eighth provincial people's congress.

Zhejiang Takes Steps To Protect Agriculture

OW0803160494 Beijing XINHUA in English 1242 GMT 8 Mar 94

[Text] Hangzhou, March 8 (XINHUA)—East China's Zhejiang Province has recently designated some 1.675

million ha—nearly 95 percent—of its farmland as basic agricultural reserves as part of its measures to protect agricultural production.

Departments involved in agricultural development stipulated the reserved land is not allowed to be used for purposes other than farming, unless approved by the responsible department.

One of the economically developed provinces, Zhejiang reported a record 45.6 billion yuan in total agricultural output value last year.

However, for various reasons, the development of agriculture is still being threatened by intensified market competition, officials of the department in charge of agriculture said.

To bring into play the initiative of farmers in growing food, the provincial government will also lift the grain purchase price, establish a risk fund system, and improve the grain reserves and readjustment systems.

A host of granaries will be set up along the main roads running through the province, to relieve pressures on the grain-producing areas as well as make things convenient for grain transportation, government officials said.

In addition, local governments and financial organizations at all levels will expand investment in the agricultural sector in 1994.

According to sources from the provincial government, it will increase input in agriculture by ten percent this year.

A total of more than three billion yuan was invested in the agricultural sector in 1993, the sources said.

Researchers from the provincial research institutes will work hard to popularize fine varieties of crops as well as advanced planting techniques among farmers throughout the province, to help them benefit more from farming activities.

Official sources said that the province's cultivated area of early rice this year is expected to reach some 871,000 ha.

Zhejiang's Macroeconomic Control Yields Marked Results

OW0903113594 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 23 Feb 94 p 1

[By correspondents Ying Zhaoxiang (2019 0340 4382) and Gan Guorong (1626 0948 2837): "Zhejiang's Macroeconomic Regulations and Control Over Banking Yield Marked Results With an Increase in Both Saving Deposits and Currency Withdrawal"—ZHEJIANG RIBAO headline]

[Text] Thanks to effective macroeconomic regulations and control, last year Zhejiang has turned around its once tight financial situation and returned the banking system to normal operations. Saving deposits in both

urban and rural areas across the province increased by 15.014 billion yuan last year, an increase of 3.776 billion yuan over 1992, while net currency withdrawals of 5.755 billion last year represented a 1.068 billion yuan increase over 1992. These improvements have lent a strong hand to Zhejiang's economic construction.

Over the past year, Zhejiang has taken a series of effective macroeconomic control measures over the banking sector, singling out "wanton fund-raising, borrowing, and investment" for rectification. Through such measures as intensifying propaganda and guidance, standardizing fund-raising from the public, tightening supervision and management, and taking action against illegal fund-raising, branches of the People's Bank of China throughout the province managed to stabilize credits and sources of funds. While conscientiously clearing all illegal loans, various financial organizations in the province succeeded in recalling 2.1 billion yuan in loans from non-financial organizations, or 49.8 percent, and 3.57 billion yuan from non-banking financial organizations, or 57.4 percent. In the meantime, branches of the People's Bank of China in Zhejiang conducted inspections and screenings on 149 economic entities run by the bank itself, resulting by the end of last year in the withdrawal of all loans extended to them as capital. Twenty-six of these economic entities were eventually removed, merged with, or transferred to other enterprises; the remainder have no more capital, personnel, asset, or financial connections with the People's Bank of China.

Another effective measure taken by Zhejiang in strengthening macroeconomic control over the banking system was the blocking of all illegal means and the opening up of proper channels. With concentrated efforts to attract savings, banks in Zhejiang led other provinces in turning around the declining savings situation in China. As of the end of April, savings deposits for both urban and rural areas in Zhejiang were still down by 300 million yuan as compared to the beginning of the year, a decrease of 6 billion yuan as compared to the corresponding period in 1992. However, things turned around by the end of last year, registering an increase of 3.776 billion yuan in savings deposits over the previous year. While appropriately extending more loans, Zhejiang has adjusted its loan targets so that funds will be concentrated to meet the requirements of key projects. New bank loans extended to state-owned industries and foreign trade last year increased by 13.1 percent and 2.9 percent respectively over the previous year. No "IOU's" were issued in purchasing farm and sideline products.

While strengthening macroeconomic control over the banking sector, Zhejiang also accelerated the pace of reform of the banking structure. Last year saw the incorporation of the Ningbo International Bank, the first joint venture between Zhejiang Commercial Bank and a wholly foreign-funded bank. With the approval of the head office of the People's Bank of China, two commercial banks—the Zhongxin Realty Bank's Hangzhou Branch and the Pudong Development Bank's Hangzhou

Branch—began the process of incorporation last year. Simultaneously, a host of financial organizations were added throughout the province—including the People's Bank of China's county branches, Communications Bank office, city credit service, stock exchange trading division, and housing loan service—which served to enhance the operating capacity of specialized banks and functions of international finance. The financial market has been developing rapidly with the inauguration of the provincial Stock Registration Center and the provincial Stock Trading Center, initially forming a financial market system that brought the three markets—interbank loans market, stocks market, and foreign exchange regulatory market—into one. The provincial financing center reported an accumulated transaction of 17.09 billion yuan last year, a 67.7 increase over the preceding year, while that of foreign exchange regulation reached \$1.94 billion, a 41.2 percent increase.

Zhejiang Province Outlines Reform Program for 1994

OW0903131094 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251
GMT 9 Mar 94

[Text] Hangzhou, March 9 (XINHUA)—East China's Zhejiang Province will this year place great emphasis on the work of establishing a modern enterprise system as well as transforming the function of government to further the reform of the economic structure.

In addition, the province will make efforts to speed up the creation of a market system and improve the social insurance system as two necessary measures in support of the implementation of the major reform program.

The outline of reforms was announced recently at the second session of the eighth provincial people's congress.

Differentiating it from past years, the provincial government has formulated a series of laws and regulations—instead just issuing political appeals—to safeguard and boost the implementation of the new economic structure, said Lu Wenge, chairman of the provincial Commission for Restructuring the Economy.

As one of the economically developed provinces, Zhejiang is currently taking a lead in developing the market economy and improving the social insurance system in China.

The province has chosen the corporation system as well as group management as the breakthrough to be made this year in reforming the property rights system of most of its large and medium-sized enterprises, sources from the congress said.

More than 1,000 state-owned large and medium-sized enterprises will introduce the corporation system in 1994, the sources said.

The state and collectively-owned small enterprises will be at the same time revitalized by means of auctions, mergers and leasing.

According to officials from the provincial government, local governments at all levels will this year totally withdraw their control over management of enterprises and the allocation of resources and will even transfer part of the supervision function to some social intermediary organizations.

The province has also planned to introduce the market system in such fields as investment, finance and foreign currency.

It will change all of the existing specialized and cooperative banks into commercial banks in the near future. Meanwhile, national banks and foreign-funded banks are welcome to set up branches in the province, officials of the provincial government said.

While expanding the current commodity markets, the province will also develop the markets of labor, property rights, technology, finance and information, in a bid to create good conditions for the reform of the enterprise system.

The province now has more than 4,000 commodity markets, whose total transactions were worth some 65.1 billion yuan in 1993.

According to sources from the people's congress, the province will further develop its insurance services for pensions and unemployment.

As well as covering employees of the state and collectively-run enterprises and joint ventures, the sources said, the unemployment insurance system would be extended this year to employees of all the township enterprises all over the province.

An integrated pension insurance system will be introduced in more than half of the cities and regions in the province, the sources said.

Zhejiang Increases Construction of Financial Market

OW1403133894 Beijing XINHUA in English 1145
GMT 14 Mar 94

[Text] Hangzhou, March 14 (XINHUA)—East China's Zhejiang Province has set up a securities register and exchange center as one of the measures to expand the circulation of funds.

The establishment of this center, according to economists, marks the initiation of a multi-layered financial market system in this economically developed province.

To further the reform of the financial system, Zhejiang has over the past few years established a host of fund-circulation centers, foreign exchange circulation centers and securities exchanges.

Meanwhile, a multi-layered financial market system, covering inter-bank loan markets and foreign exchange swap markets as well as securities exchanges, has started to take shape.

The province has some 45 securities exchange business departments, where people can trade freely stock shares listed on the Shanghai and Shenzhen Stock Exchanges as well as financial bonds, treasury bonds and time certificates.

Official sources said that the transaction value in those departments reached more than 30 billion yuan last year.

According to official statistics, the business done at the provincial funds circulation center and foreign exchange circulation center hit a record 17.9 billion yuan and 1.94 billion U.S. dollars last year, up 67.7 percent and 41.2 percent from the previous year, respectively.

To regulate the expanded and invigorated financial market the provincial government has drawn up a series of management rules and regulations and has set up a competitive pricing system as well as automatic price quotation system, aiming at standardizing and systematizing the financial market.

In addition, the province has opened the financial sector wider to the outside world in the last few years.

According to official sources, last year the provi. approved its first Sino-foreign joint-stock bank (the Zhejiang Commercial Bank) and a solely foreign-funded bank (the Ningbo International Bank).

The Standard Chartered Bank of Britain has also set up an office in Hangzhou, capital of the province.

At present, the province is making efforts to boost the work of transforming its specialized banks into commercial banks, in order to speed up the reform of the financial sector and invigorate the financial market.

Approved by the People's Bank of China last year, the province has stepped up the preparatory work of establishing two commercial banks—the Pudong Development Bank's Hangzhou Branch and the China International Trust and Investment Corporation (CITIC) Industrial Bank's Hangzhou Branch.

The flourishing financial sector has greatly accelerated the economic development of the province. Official statistics show that last year the provincial gross domestic product and fiscal revenue hit some 164.5 billion yuan and 16.66 billion yuan, up by 25 percent and 38.6 percent, respectively, over the previous year.

Zhejiang's Ningbo Port Handles Increasingly More Cargo

*OW1803011294 Beijing XINHUA in English 0050
GMT 18 Mar 94*

[Text] Hangzhou, March 18 (XINHUA)—Ningbo port in East China's Zhejiang Province has become one of the country's largest with more than 50 million tons of cargo handled annually over the last three years.

Ningbo port, which consists of Beilun port, Zhenhai port and old Ningbo port, has docks for crude oil, mineral

ore, containers and chemicals. With 51 berths capable of handling vessels up to 150,000 dwt, its annual handling volume now exceeds 50 million tons.

In 1993, Ningbo opened routes to Qingdao and Yantai in Shandong Province, Northern China.

It serves as a transfer terminal for China's largest steel and iron complexes in Shanghai, Wuhan and Beijing.

Striving to build itself into "the Rotterdam of the East", Ningbo has also opened routes to 239 ports in 65 countries and regions.

XINHUA Notes Ningbo's Economic Development in Zhejiang

*OW1403171494 Beijing XINHUA in English 1453
GMT 14 Mar 94*

[Text] Ningbo, March 14 (XINHUA)—Ningbo City in east China's Zhejiang Province has found a new basis for economic take-off following its increased contacts with the rest of the world.

Ningbo, once a renowned trading port from where pottery and porcelain ware were transported to other countries for over a thousand years, did not take off again until 1984, when it became one of the 14 open port cities in China.

Since then the port has been exploiting its advantage in marine transport and a nearby harbor called Beilun.

Dai Longyue, director of the local committee for foreign trade, said that an economic and technological development zone had been quickly set up, followed by a free trade zone.

Imports and exports soared to the present 1.6 billion U.S. dollars from 50 million in 1988.

Every year, Ningbo holds a number of trade talks and commodity fairs with businessmen from all over the world. This helped expand the city's overseas market. Its exports now cover 119 countries and regions, including Arab and African countries.

Last year Ningbo imported goods worth 580 million U.S. dollars, a 170 percent increase over the year before.

Ningbo has a strong connection with families of overseas Chinese merchants who went abroad when the city became one of the country's five open commercial ports after China lost the Opium War in 1840. Now it is forging ahead to build itself into "the most important trading port in east China", as charted by the central government.

It is striving to establish itself as a center connecting China's interior and the Chang Jiang River regions with the international market, the official said.

Work is in full swing to enlarge the handling capacity of the port.

With the growth of trade, foreign capital also poured in. Ningbo has 2,088 overseas-funded firms now, with a total investment of 4.63 billion U.S. dollars.

The Concord Group, a U.S. transnational corporation run by overseas Chinese, launched a petrochemical project that includes wharfs, a power plant and other support units.

In using foreign capital, emphasis is given to renovate old enterprises. As many as 1,262 enterprises have been upgraded so far. More importantly, such financial aid has turned inefficient establishments around and thrust them forward to compete in the world market, said Dai.

The growing contacts with the rest of the world have rekindled Ningbo people's historic abilities to "venture into the world and prosper." To date, businessmen from Ningbo, including ones from rural and private establishments, have formed 61 firms in 25 countries and regions.

Dai said that a new Ningbo, with better qualified personnel and sharpened market consciousness, was aiming high to emerge as a strong competitor on the international market in the near future.

Central-South Region

Afforestation in Full Swing in Southern Region

OW1003073794 Beijing XINHUA in English 0649
GMT 10 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, March 10 (XINHUA)—Afforestation is in full swing across southern China.

According to the latest statistics, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Jiangxi, Hubei, Hunan, Sichuan and Guizhou provinces and the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region had planted trees on 902,000 ha by the end of February, fulfilling their annual afforestation plan by 43.8 percent.

The Anhui Provincial Government held a mobilization meeting attended by local leading officials and afforestation bureau chiefs as early as on January 1 to draw up a plan for afforesting all barren hills within this year.

Leading officials of Guangxi and Zhejiang took the lead in planting trees earlier this year.

The local governments of 23 counties in Hubei Province organized 1.978 million laborers to plant trees on hills and mountains soon after the spring festival, the traditional Chinese new year, which fell on February 10.

Meanwhile, Hunan Province has planted trees on 93,000 ha in the Chang Jiang River valley so far.

More Funds To Combat Guangzhou's 'Worrisome Social Order'

HK1603144494 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in English 1313 GMT 16 Mar 94

[Text] Guangzhou, March 16 (CNS)—The worrisome social order in Guangzhou will be improved with an expected injection of RMB [renminbi] 600 million into an improvement of police equipment and facilities, city Mayor Mr. Li Ziliu said today.

Mr. Li made these remarks at a team discussion for Guangdong deputies to the National People's Congress (NPC) during the NPC session in response to concern over the problem of social order which is an important issue arousing great concern from the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, both of which are currently being held here. Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Guangdong People's Congress, Mr. Fang Bao, who was formerly in charge of the province's law-enforcement work, said he was mainly worried about the question of social order because it had become more critical in the province than in other cities in recent years. Guangzhou, a gateway to the province, first received an impact from worsening social order with some 50,000 criminal cases registered in the municipality alone last year.

Mr. Fang said that the social order problem had been quite serious in recent years even though much work had been done in this sector. It was up to the public security police to deal with public order, he said, while security teams comprised of local residents had been set up as an auxiliary force to the police. Some entities and government departments, however, had not done their part in the maintenance of public order.

Mr. Li put the proper dealing with social order as the main task in Guangzhou for the coming years. An injection of RMB 600 million will be used to improve salaries and police quality in a bid to arouse the enthusiasm and morale of the police force. The spending will also be used to improve police equipment and facilities, creating better conditions for the police force.

Guangdong Peasants Engage in Spring Plowing

OW1803121394 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0709 GMT 16 Mar 94

[By reporter Han Xiaoguang (7281 2556 0342); Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1015 GMT on 16 March transmits a service message canceling the following item]

[Text] Guangzhou, 16 Mar (XINHUA)—Spring has come early to south China where peasants are busily engaged in farming activities. A large number of peasants are conducting spring plowing in the vast areas of farmland in Guangdong and Guangxi Provinces.

Even though it rained often and has been cold since the beginning of spring, peasants in south Guangdong still

adhered to their farming timetable; carried out spring plowing; turned the soil and harrowed the land; and transplanted rice and sugar cane seedlings.

According to the Agriculture Ministry's statistics, as of early March, Guangdong has completely sown 860,000 mu of paddy rice fields, or 57 percent of the total sowing area. Such progress was faster than in 1993. Guangdong has improved 6.3 million mu of farmland, or a third of the total acreage of farmland to be improved. Guangdong has planted 8.31 million mu of land with spring crops including sugar cane, groundnuts, and vegetables, including 2.9 million mu of sugar cane, or 70 percent of the planned target.

It has been learned that various localities in Guangdong will pay attention to checking wasteland and multiple plowing tasks in an effort to ensure the implementation of grain planting plans. Many cities and counties will also try in every possible way to increase investments in the agricultural sector.

Guangdong Province To Emphasize Overall Forestry Benefits

OW1003073994 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 10 Mar 94

[Text] Guangzhou, March 10 (XINHUA)—Guangdong Province, south China, will place more emphasis on improving its forestry ecology in the coming years, government sources said.

During the past eight years, almost all the previously barren hills in the province have been covered with green, two years ahead of the provincial government's "ten-year greening schedule" initiated in 1985.

In the new effort the province plans to plant some 3.33 million ha [hectare] of ecological woods, which will serve purposes such as water and soil conservation, coastal windbreaking, nature reserves and forest tourism.

The necessary funds will be mainly set aside in the budget plan of governments at various levels, but the project will also receive money from the state and the general public.

Meanwhile, the provincial government has called on local authorities to plant more fast-growing trees, exert more efforts in processing forestry products and tap forestry tourism resources.

Private Industry 'Growing Fast' in Guangdong Province

OW0803101694 Beijing XINHUA in English 0843 GMT 8 Mar 94

[Text] Guangzhou, March 8 (XINHUA)—Private industry is growing fast in south China's Guangdong Province.

In 1993, the taxes paid by self-employed households and private enterprises in the province reached 4.39 billion

yuan, up by 12 percent over the previous year and accounting for more than 12 percent of the total in the province.

In 1979, when China adopted the policies of reforms and opening to the outside world, the taxes paid by the private sector in Guangdong totalled only about 2 million yuan.

Over the past 15 years, Guangdong Provincial Government attached great importance to the development of private economy.

The province adopted preferential policies in operation scope, finance and taxation and credit loans.

The bureaus of industry and commerce in all places in the province also made efforts to improve conditions for private businesses. Last year, the bureaus invested more than 1.1 billion yuan into construction of 1.95 million square meters of market place.

In 1993, the number of self-employed households in Guangdong reached 1.2 million, with 2.19 million employees, respectively increasing by 22.9 and 67.9 percent.

The number of private enterprises in the province was 45,900 with 550,000 employees, increasing by 84.6 and 54.6 percent over the previous year.

The sales value of the private businesses in Guangdong last year was about 42.4 billion yuan.

A tendency to form enterprise groups is also growing in the private sector.

In Huizhou City, there are 32 private enterprise groups.

Donghai Corporation, a private enterprise, and Huizhou Municipal Government jointly constructed a power plant project.

Now the first phase of the project has been completed and the power plant has gone into operation.

The two have now invested 1.3 billion yuan in the second phase of the project, which is now under construction.

According to Guangdong Provincial Administration of Industry and Commerce, the registered funds of self-employed households and private enterprises were respectively 10.5 billion and 18.3 billion yuan in 1993, up by 31.4 and 174 percent over the previous year.

Guangzhou's Zijin County Attracting Overseas Investors

OW1203094894 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 12 Mar 94

[Text] Guangzhou, March 12 (XINHUA)—Mountainous Zijin county in the prosperous southern

Chinese province of Guangdong is becoming ever more attractive to overseas investors, thanks to an improvement in infrastructure.

The county, once a revolutionary base noted for its remote location, signed more than 80 contracts for joint-venture or cooperative projects in 1993, involving more than 1.1 billion Hong Kong dollars.

The amount of overseas investment in the county last year was equivalent to the total for the previous 10 years.

County official Wang Jingji said that the harsh geographical conditions and backward communications used to hold back potential investors.

The influx of overseas funds in other parts of this booming province made the county officials aware that they must spare no effort to bolster local infrastructure.

Since 1991 the county has mobilized more than 200,000 people to upgrade 760 km of highways and build another 270 km of new roads to link it up with neighboring counties.

It opened automatic switch boards in 1990 and installed 6,000 program-controlled telephones in 1992. Eighteen of its 23 towns have been brought into the county's network of program-controlled telephones.

In addition, pagers and mobile cellular phones have also been introduced into the county.

A power plant has been built with an installed capacity of 30,000 kw to ensure a stable supply of energy.

Meanwhile the county has promulgated a set of preferential policies to encourage overseas investment. It now holds an annual trade and investment fair.

The county is currently building an express highway to connect it up with the ongoing Beijing-Kowloon railway, five km away.

Guangdong Province Improves Port Services

*OW1503024294 Beijing XINHUA in English 0225
GMT 15 Mar 94*

[Text] Guangzhou, March 15 (XINHUA)—South China's Guangdong Province is reforming its port services in line with international standards and local conditions.

This economically booming province has simplified port formalities. Instead of making repeated examinations of trucks coming in and out at different localities, customs officers only check the trucks once, at the Shenzhen crossing point bordering Hong Kong.

Generally, they will no longer make on-board examinations of foreign ships, and they will make only some spot checks on tourists.

A provincial official in charge of port management said that the province officially opened seven first-grade ports and built 20 second-grade ports last year.

Guangdong had 44 first-grade entry and exit ports and 152 second-grade ports by the end of last year.

These ports handled 71.384 million visitors last year, 111.51 million tons of cargo and 8.42 million motor vehicles, increases of 5.6 percent, 29.9 percent and 10.1 percent over the previous year, respectively.

Guangdong Increases Investment in Basic Research

*OW1503083194 Beijing XINHUA in English 0817
GMT 15 Mar 94*

[Text] Guangzhou, March 15 (XINHUA)—South China's Guangdong Province has increased investment in basic scientific and technological research projects.

In the past decade, the province's Scientific Research Foundation remained weak due to its position as a frontier region.

With recent economic development, more and more Guangdong residents have come to realize that only on a solid basis of scientific research will the economy keep its momentum.

In the past three years, the province invested 29.18 million yuan in the construction of 11 key laboratories.

The province also allocated special funds for the transformation of five scientific research institutes and the updating of equipment and instruments in another six institutes.

Last year, the Guangdong provincial government continued to increase investment in basic scientific research programs, and it set up Guangdong funds for natural sciences.

The increased investment in research institutes has improved research conditions. Statistics show that the annual income of 12 research institutes has exceeded 1 million yuan.

Guangdong's Shantou Receives Taiwan Investments

*OW1503113694 Beijing XINHUA in English 1121
GMT 15 Mar 94*

[Text] Shantou, March 15 (XINHUA)—Shantou, a coastal city of southeast China's Guangdong Province and one of the country's five special economic zones, has made advantageous use of the growing investment from Taiwan.

So far, Shantou boasts a total of 265 Taiwan-invested enterprises with 300 million U.S. dollars in capital. Taiwan is the second largest among all non-state investors in the city, next only to Hong Kong.

Greater confidence among investors from Taiwan has enabled them to shift investment from the formerly labor-intensive shoemaking, leather and food industries to technology-intensive fields like electronics, petrochemicals, machinery and industrial crafts.

For example, equipment for receiving TV programs via satellite, individual computers and color video electronic keyboards produced by a solely Taiwan-funded technological company in Shantou are welcome in markets in Europe and the U.S.

Instead of first executing original trial action, many Taiwan investors have regarded their investment undertakings in Shantou as part of long-term development strategies as embodied by the expansion of fields involved in and the growth of funds to individual projects.

More than 10 projects backed by Taiwan investors have cost more than 10 million yuan each.

The city has also made remarkable progress in introducing Taiwan investment to its key infrastructural projects.

Four Taiwan-based financial groups have decided to contract for the construction of a bridge across the local bay at a cost of 1.5 billion yuan.

The foundation of a 16-story "Taiwan mansion" funded by several Taiwan investors was also laid recently in Shantou.

Guangdong Farmers Busy With Spring Farming

OW1703060294 Beijing XINHUA in English 0514 GMT 17 Mar 94

[Text] Guangzhou, March 17 (XINHUA)—Farmers in south China's Guangdong Province are now busy with spring farming.

Statistics from local agricultural departments show that by early March local farmers had got 420,000 ha of farmland levelled for spring farming, one third of the area to be levelled.

They have transplanted rice seedlings on about 57,333 ha of farmland, accounting for more than a half of the planned transplanting area and at a faster rate than last year.

At the same time, they have also planted 554,000 ha of spring crops such as sugarcane, peanuts and vegetables, completing 70 percent of the set plan.

To make a success of this year's spring farming, different localities had made good preparations and drawn up careful plans before the traditional spring festival in early February.

Leaders from Shantou city led a working group shortly after the spring festival to conduct investigations in rural

areas, and organized assistance for agricultural production with the purpose of making a success of the spring farming and to achieve a better grain harvest. The city fulfilled its task of seed sowing before March 5.

Meanwhile, different localities have also attached great importance to the work of including idle farmland in spring farming. They have worked out a series of preferential policies to encourage farmers to transplant rice seedlings on more idle farmland in a bid to fulfill the grain-growing plan.

Guangdong 'Smoothly' Implements New Taxation System

HK1703145494 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1212 GMT 16 Mar 94

[By Wang Dongyun (3769 0392 0061) and Lei Weihua (7191 5588 5478)]

[Text] Guangzhou, 16 mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Chen Liuming, director of the Guangdong Provincial Taxation Bureau, said at the Provincial Taxation Bureau Directors Conference held here that in the past two months, the new taxation system has on the whole operated steadily and smoothly in Guangdong and initial achievements have been made.

Chen Liuming said that in the first two months of this year, Guangdong's national economy continued to maintain rapid development. Reform of the taxation system caused no big fluctuation in commodity prices on the market and revenue from taxation continued to grow quite rapidly. By 10 March, the accumulated total of industrial and commercial taxes collected in Guangdong reached 7.6 billion yuan, 38.5 percent up on the same period last year.

Talking about recent problems cropping up in the course of implementing the new taxation system, Chen Liuming said that the tax reduction exemption policies adopted by the central authorities and the provincial government before June last year and which are not yet due will continue to be implemented until 1995, and taxes will be collected first and returned later.

With regard to returning the increased portion of taxes after the collection of a turnover tax paid by foreign-invested enterprises whose operations were approved before the end of last year, he stressed that we should clearly understand that, firstly, the increased portion of taxes paid for products or labor services at a unified industrial and commercial tax rate lower than the existing value-added tax rate and sales tax rate should be returned, and the value-added tax rate should be converted according to unified taxes included in the calculated prices. Secondly, regarding goods purchased by enterprises without legal proof of tax reduction, the calculation of a specific amount of tax payments for return should first be based on the actual prime cost and

the tax rate suited to the value-added tax, and this portion should be deducted from the amount of tax to be returned.

More Guangdong Farmers Moving Into New Houses

OW1803073894 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719
GMT 18 Mar 94

[Text] Guangzhou, March 18 (XINHUA)—Rows of modern two-story buildings are mushrooming in the rural areas of Guangdong, an economically booming province in south China.

A survey report shows that more than 60 percent of the 12 million rural households in Guangdong, with a combined population of 50 million, have moved into such buildings over the past 15 years.

The living space of Guangdong's rural residents now averages 12.71 sq m, one third more than that for urban residents.

Guangdong, which borders Hong Kong, took the lead in China's national reform and opening further to the outside world.

Benefiting from the reform and open-up policy, farmers have invested more in production and consequently improved their living conditions.

By the end of 1993, villages and rural towns had built dwelling houses with a total floor space of 1.1 billion sq m.

Siemens Invests in Guangzhou Telecommunications Sector

OW1203045194 Beijing XINHUA in English 0328
GMT 12 Mar 94

[Text] Guangzhou, March 12 (XINHUA)—The Siemens company of Germany and the Guangzhou Nanfang photoelectrical telecommunications equipment factory have jointly invested 15 million marks to set up the Guangzhou Nanfang Transmission Systems Company Ltd, producing advanced high-tech telecommunications equipment.

According to reliable sources, this is the first investment made by Siemens in China's telecommunications industry.

The newly-founded joint venture will concentrate on producing synchronous series of optical fiber transmission equipment and automatic intersecting link-up equipment with technology provided by the German side.

These high-tech products will be mainly sold in the domestic market to meet the growing demand of the country's burgeoning telecommunications sector.

Guangzhou-Shenzhen Railway Line Resumes Operations

OW1503173994 Beijing XINHUA in English 1532
GMT 15 Mar 94

[Text] Guangzhou, March 15 (XINHUA)—The Guangzhou-Shenzhen Railway Line, which was disrupted late last night by a small landslide, resumed service in one direction tonight.

The other track will be restored early tomorrow morning, railway officials said.

The line was blocked by a huge pile of earth, whose movement was caused by heavy rain.

Sources said that by 21:00 hours (Beijing time) today traffic had resumed on the Shenzhen-Guangzhou track. The Guangzhou-Shenzhen track is expected to be back in operation tomorrow morning at 6:00.

The slide happened at 22:54 hours on Monday [14 March], when the driver of a goods train, going at 45 km per hour, spotted a moving fog-like object. He made an emergency stop and found a 10-meter-high mass of earth was rolling down, covering the whole locomotive. The driver crawled out and found an even bigger pile of mud in front of the train. No-one was hurt.

More than 1,000 people equipped with earth-moving machinery were immediately dispatched to the site to remove the blockage, according to the sources.

Officials said that at least 30 passenger trains and 26 goods trains in each direction were canceled.

Transport, Telecommunications Networks Develop in Shenzhen

OW1203094994 Beijing XINHUA in English 0747
GMT 12 Mar 94

[Text] Shenzhen, March 12 (XINHUA)—A fast three-dimensional transport and telecom network has taken initial shape in south China's booming city of Shenzhen.

Over the past 14 years, Shenzhen's transport and telecom industry has kept up with the pace of its fast-increasing economy.

In 1993, the city planned 224 major projects for transportation and telecommunications, with a total investment of 2.43 billion yuan plus 72.8 million U.S. dollars.

The gross volume for freight transportation handled in 1993 topped 7.4 billion tons/km, and over 4.7 billion persons/km for passenger transport, sturdy rises of 36.3 percent and 16.6 percent from the previous year, respectively. The transit of passengers by air hit 2.55 million people, an increase of 53.5 percent.

The total output value of the posts and telecommunications sector jumped by 47.5 percent to 1.74 billion yuan.

Shenzhen also gained ground in infrastructural construction, including the building of an airport, seaports, highways and railways.

Port construction such as that on Yantian Port also gained momentum last year. The first phase of the Yantian Port construction, an overseas-funded project with a total investment of nearly four billion yuan, is now in its final stage. And the contract for the second phase also has been signed.

So far, the roadbed for the Meilin-Guanlan Expressway has been completed, and the northern section of the district's fast ring road has been opened to traffic. The construction of another expressway from Shenzhen airport to Heao is expected to be started soon, while that of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen Expressway is in its final stage.

The city also set up five new district telephone exchange branches and about 10 post offices in 1993. It also built and expanded 31 wireless telephone stations last year.

Now in Shenzhen, there are 38 bus-lines, over one thousand buses and some 20,000 taxi cabs.

The city airport has opened 47 air routes to 46 big cities.

According to a city transportation official, the city government is planning to build Shenzhen into an international passenger and freight transportation hub.

He says the focus will be on establishment of some trans-professional, trans-regional and transnational transport and telecommunications group companies to boost the booming industry.

The official predicts that the passenger and freight transportation this year will rise to 112.3 million people and 23 million tons respectively. The port throughput in 1994 will double the figure of 25.4 million tons last year.

The total output value in the posts and telecommunications sector is expected to hit over two billion yuan this year, says the official.

Hong Kong Dollar 'May' Circulate in Shenzhen, Zhuhai

HK1803065294 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 18 Mar 94 p 7

[By China Editor Cary Huang in Beijing]

[Text] A senior central bank official has hinted that Beijing will allow the Hong Kong dollar to circulate in the special economic zones (SEZ) bordering Hong Kong and Macao. The decision—which seemingly contradicts China's basic policy of banning foreign currency from circulation in China—is to facilitate the increasing number of economic transactions between border-based businesses, said deputy governor of the People's Bank of China Zhou Zhengqing. Mr Zhou did not give details of

the proposals. According to Chinese sources, the decision was made last year, but was not disclosed due to the sensitive nature of the plan.

The People's Bank of China will work out measures to ease problems faced by businesses in Shenzhen and Zhuhai SEZ, when following the policy of allowing no foreign currency to circulate in China, Mr Zhou said. He reiterated that Beijing could not allow circulation, pricing, settlement and transition of foreign currency in its territory. However, Shenzhen SEZ may be an exception, he said, pointing to the fact that circulation of the Hong Kong dollar existed, following rapid development of business exchanges between the neighbouring communities.

"As for the SEZ of Shenzhen it has carried out a lot of economic exchanges with Hong Kong and Macao. When implementing the policy it has come across some specific problems and for those specific problems, we will work out specific measures to find solutions to them," Mr Zhou told a press conference convened by the second session of the Eighth National People's Congress yesterday. He said the basic principle for such measures was to facilitate economic development in Hong Kong.

Another senior central bank official said Beijing was against China-funded companies in Hong Kong speculating on the property markets. "China is a country short of foreign exchanges and funds, so we are against the practice by some companies who are carrying out speculative activities in the real estate industry in Hong Kong," deputy governor Chen Yuan, the son of powerful party elder Chen Yun, said at the conference.

Business of State Treasury Bonds in Shenzhen 'Brisk'

OW1803155994 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 18 Mar 94

[Text] Shenzhen, March 18 (XINHUA)—The volume of business of the five varieties of the state treasury bonds listed today on the Shenzhen Securities Exchange in south China reached 78 million yuan.

Experts here pointed out that the brisk business of the state treasury bonds indicated that the market in the state treasury bonds has great prospects.

The five varieties of newly-listed treasury bonds include the three-year treasury bonds issued in 1991, the three-year and five-year treasury bonds issued in 1992, the three-year and five-year treasury bonds issued in 1993. The best seller was the three-year treasury bonds issued in 1991, whose transaction volume today amounted to 25.47 million yuan, with a closing price (per hundred yuan) of 126.72 yuan.

Reliable sources said that the Shenzhen Securities Exchange will further expand the scope of business of the state treasury bonds, including sales of futures in treasury bonds.

Guangxi To Speed Up Construction of Economic Zone

OW1503040794 Beijing XINHUA in English 0352
GMT 15 Mar 94

[Text] Nanning, March 15 (XINHUA)—The Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region will speed up construction of the Dongxing Economic Development Zone, China's only land-and-water connection to Southeast Asia.

Opened in July 1992, the zone is attracting streams of investors from other parts of the country and overseas.

It has concluded contracts on 397 projects involving a total investment of 3.79 billion yuan so far. Included are 56 overseas-funded projects with a total contractual investment of 126 million U.S. dollars.

Last year saw the zone's gross domestic product reach 435.93 million yuan, an increase of 35 percent over 1992.

A local official noted that the zone will focus on the development of tourism and the processing industry, and strive to develop itself into a modern port city with a population of 300,000 by the year 2010.

Guangxi Nonferrous Metals Industry Reports Growth in 1993

HK1803120394 Nanning Guangxi People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 Mar 94

[Text] In 1993, nonferrous metals industry in our region increased its production output, output value, and profits and tax by a large margin. Production output of ten kinds of nonferrous metal, including copper, lead, zinc, aluminum, tin, and beryllium, among others, was 49.46 percent higher than in 1992 and was higher than the 40 percent average national growth level of the industry. The contents of six kinds of metal—copper, lead, zinc, tin, beryllium, and mercury—increased by 25.21 percent. The total industrial production output value of the nonferrous metals industry registered a 32.41 percent, and its industrial sale output value increased by 47.5 percent. Its total profits and tax increased by 48.37 percent.

In 1993, the local nonferrous metals industry in our region developed very rapidly. First, this was mainly due to the efforts of workers and staff members in the industry to conscientiously implement the spirit of the 14th CPC National Congress, deepen reform, and grasp well the transformation of enterprises' operational mechanisms. Taking the market as a guide, they took active measures to adjust the product mix to invigorate their enterprises. Second, the nonferrous metals industry in our region relied on scientific and technological progress to increase enterprises' competitiveness. In 1993, seven nonferrous metals projects won scientific and technological progress awards, gold medals issued by scientific achievements exhibition, and new star awards. Third, the industry seized a fine opportunity to accelerate its

development. It made great efforts to increase investment, accelerate the speed of construction, and increase efficiency. Last year, the entire industry's investment in capital construction projects and technical transformation totaled more than 400 million yuan.

Secretary Attends 2d Hainan CPPCC Committee 2d Session

HK1003114294 Haikou Hainan People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Feb 94

[Excerpt] On the afternoon of 27 February, the Second Session of the Second Hainan Provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] was opened in an auditorium of the provincial party committee. A CPPCC emblem was hung over the rostrum, which was decorated in a stately and spectacular manner. A red scroll above the rostrum read: Second Session of the Second Hainan CPPCC Provincial Committee.

Some 252 provincial CPPCC members and nearly 100 nonvoting delegates, who were full of vigor, were taking seriously their obligations as members of the CPPCC. Among them were both white-haired veteran members and newly elected young delegates. There were CPC members and members of various democratic parties and people's organizations. There were Overseas Chinese, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, and figures from among minority nationality and religious circles.

At 1430, the session was officially opened. It was presided over by Li Mingtian, who announced: The Second Session of the Second Hainan CPPCC Provincial Committee is now open. The PRC national anthem was played following this announcement.

Leaders of the provincial party committee, the provincial people's congress, the provincial government, the provincial higher people's court, and the provincial procuratorate attended the session, including: Ruan Chongwu, Du Qinglin, Chen Yuyi, Xiao Xuchu, Liu Xuebin, Cai Changsong, Wang Xueping, Wei Zefang, Yang Wengui, Wu Kuiguang, Liu Mingqi, Xin Yejiang, (Lin Zhonglu), and Qin Xingmin. They extended their congratulations to the session.

The session was presided over by Li Mingtian, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee. The participants examined, discussed, and approved the agenda for the second session of the second provincial CPPCC committee, and listened to work report of the standing committee of the second provincial CPPCC committee, and the work report on motions submitted since the first session of the second provincial CPPCC committee which was presented by the Motions Committee under the provincial CPPCC committee.

Mandated by the second session of the second provincial CPPCC committee, the chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, delivered a work report to the session. [passage omitted]

Hainan Secretary Attends CPPCC Committee Closing Session

HK1603103594 Haikou Hainan People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Mar 94

[Text] The five-day Second Session of the Second Hainan Provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] Committee successfully fulfilled its agenda and solemnly concluded in the Hainan Provincial CPPCC Auditorium this morning.

Provincial CPPCC committee Chairman Yao Wenxu and Vice Chairmen Hu Kai, Li Mingtian, Lin Hongzao, Chen Hong, Wang Huifeng, and Lin Mingyu attended the closing session this morning. Also attending the closing session and sitting at the rostrum this morning were provincial party committee, government, people's congress, higher people's court, and people's procuratorate leaders, including: [provincial party committee Secretary] Ruan Chongwu, Du Qinglin, Wang Xiaofeng, Chen Yuyi, Xiao Xuchu, Dong Fanyuan, Liu Xuebin, Wang Xueping, Song Wen, Wei Zefang, Yang Wenhui, Wang Zhongqian, He Huifang, Liu Mingzhu, Xin Yejiang, Tian Zhongmu, and Liu Jingmin.

The closing session was presided over by Lin Mingyu, provincial CPPCC committee vice chairman.

The closing session elected six new provincial CPPCC committee standing committee members, adopted a resolution on the provincial CPPCC committee work report, approved a list of personnel appointments and approvals proposed at the Second Session of the Second Hainan Provincial CPPCC Committee, and adopted the provincial CPPCC committee motions examination committee report on motions tabled at the Second Session of the Second Hainan Provincial CPPCC Committee.

The closing session resolved: This year, Hainan will comprehensively implement and carry out "The Third Plenary Session of the 14th CPC Central Committee Decision," expeditiously build a socialist market economic structure, and push forward provincewide economic growth. To attain these goals, it is imperative to make redoubled efforts to comprehensively further and refine reforms aimed at building a modern enterprise system, expand opening up to the outside world, quicken the pace of inviting foreign technology and capital as well as establishing lateral economic associations with the hinterland regions, step up cultural and infrastructure facilities building, develop basic industries, optimize economic operation, vigorously develop a tertiary industry without sacrificing agriculture, build a high-yield, high-efficiency, and high-quality agriculture, step up education, scientific, and technological undertakings development, further build socialist democracy, legal system, and spiritual civilization, step up clean government building and comprehensive social order management, improve the investment environment of the Hainan Special Economic Region, and strive to bring about sustained, fast, and healthy economic growth.

The closing session maintained: The CPPCC organizations and members at all levels in Hainan will conscientiously study the *Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping*; publicize and implement "The Third Plenary Session of the 14th CPC Central Committee Decision" as well as the spirit of the enlarged Second Plenary Session of the Second Hainan Provincial CPC Committee, the spirit of the Second Session of the First Hainan Provincial People's Congress, and the spirit of the Second Session of the Second Hainan Provincial CPPCC Committee; conduct in-depth investigations and study with a view to pushing ahead with economic construction and overcoming difficulties in building a socialist market economic structure; provide useful reference materials to party committees and people's governments at corresponding levels so that they will be able to make decisions on a scientific basis; actively conduct democratic supervision; support and assist party committees and people's governments in work; further improve work relations between the CPPCC organizations on the one hand and the party committees and people's governments at corresponding levels on the other; conscientiously study the CPC policies; and help train more qualified personnel so as to push forward economic growth.

The closing session noted: CPPCC organizations at all levels in Hainan should make full use of their extensive domestic and overseas links and expand avenues through which divergent views can be solicited. They should take practical and effective steps to perfect the CPC-led multiparty cooperation and political consultation system, continue to hold aloft the banner of patriotism and the banner of socialism, consolidate and fully develop the existing patriotic united front, and expand and strengthen links, unity, and cooperation among various political parties, democratic personalities, people's organizations, ethnic minorities, and patriotic people of all walks of life. They should successfully develop overseas exchanges and strengthen overseas links, mobilize all positive factors, unite all forces that can be united, and strive to safeguard social stability and push ahead with Hainan's development and China's rejuvenation.

The closing session held: It is imperative to build stronger CPPCC organs, improve the political and professional quality of the CPPCC cadres, and create favorable conditions for the CPPCC members at all levels to participate in the discussion and management of the state affairs.

The closing session also called on the CPPCC organizations and members at all levels in Hainan to further emancipate their minds, seek truth from facts, work with one heart and one mind, carry out explorations, open up new vistas, and strive for new victories in Hainan's reform, opening up, and modernization drive.

The Second Session of the Second Hainan Provincial CPPCC Committee ended to melody of the national anthem.

**Yang Shangkun Inspects Hainan Economic Zone
9-15 Mar**

OW1503135394 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233
GMT 15 Mar 94

[Text] Haikou, March 15 (XINHUA)—Chinese veteran leader Yang Shangkun has called on Hainan Province to seek opportunities to develop itself by making full use of its advantages.

During his recent visit to the island, he urged local officials to build well the country's largest special economic zone.

Hainan is also China's second largest island after Taiwan.

From March 9 to 15, the 87-year-old Yang, accompanied by Hainan provincial leaders, inspected an international airport now still under construction in Sanya, a tourist attraction, and a farm for returned overseas Chinese at Xinglong.

At Haikou, the provincial capital, Yang visited two Taiwan funded companies and hoped Taiwan investment to increase on the island.

This was Yang's fourth inspection of Hainan. He said every time he was surprised by the island's great changes in urban outlook and economic and cultural development.

He encouraged Hainan's residents to concentrate on building up infrastructural facilities, for transportation in particular, and make proper arrangements of its urban development and industrial locations so as to develop the provincial economy and social undertakings in a coordinated way.

Airport Under Construction on Hainan Island

OW1803144394 Beijing XINHUA in English 1351
GMT 18 Mar 94

[Text] Haikou, March 18 (XINHUA)—An international airport is being built at Sanya, a tourism resort in south China's Hainan Province. The island airport is scheduled to go into operation on July 1 this year.

The airport is 15 km from Sanya City and 17 km from the sea. As the airport's radar system can cover the South China Sea area and even the high seas, the airport may become one of the aviation administration centers for the South-East Asian area.

Some of the airport equipment is imported and of the most advanced kind in the world. After its first stage is completed, the airport will be able to handle about one million passengers per year.

When the island in 1988 got State Council approval as a province and a special economic zone, it set tourism as

its leading industry. But transport shortcomings have been holding back the development of its tourism industry.

**Henan Secretary, Governor Attend Provincial
CPPCC Session**

HK1703144794 Zhengzhou Henan People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1030 GMT 5 Mar 94

[Text] The Second Session of the Seventh Henan Provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] Committee concluded in Zhengzhou yesterday.

Provincial CPPCC Committee Chairman Lin Yinghai, Vice Chairmen Hu Tiyun, Liu Yujie, Zuo Mingsheng, Tu Jiaji, Hu Shujian, Yao Yuxue, Zhu Shuquan, and Shao Lingfang, as well as Secretary General Liu Chunwei, attended and sat in the front row on the rostrum at yesterday's closing ceremony.

Also attending and sitting on the rostrum at yesterday's closing ceremony were provincial party, government, and military leaders as well as several former provincial CPPCC committee chairmen, including [Provincial Party Committee Secretary] Li Changchun, [Provincial Governor] Ma Zhongchen, Song Zhaosu, Song Yuxi, Yan Jimin, Wu Guangxian [provincial military district political commissar], [Provincial Military District Commander] Zhu Chao, Zheng Zengmao, Song Guochen, Zhang Deguang, Fan Qichen, Ma Jianzhang, Zhang Wenbin, Zhang Zhigang, Fan Lian, Hu Tingji, Qin Kecai, Zhong Lisheng, Zhang Shiyong, and Li Xuebin.

The closing ceremony was presided over by Liu Yujie, the provincial CPPCC committee vice chairwoman.

The closing ceremony adopted the "Political Resolution of the Second Session of the Seventh Henan Provincial CPPCC Committee" and "The Seventh Henan Provincial CPPCC Committee Motions Examination Committee Work Report."

Chairman Lin Yinghai delivered an important speech at the closing ceremony, in which he stated: At the current session, the provincial CPPCC committee members demonstrated both a strong sense of political responsibility and a strong sense of historical responsibility and put forth many invaluable views and proposals. At the current session, we have acquired a clear understanding of the overall situation, have clearly defined future tasks, have strengthened solidarity, have freely exchanged views with our minds at ease, have enhanced determination, and have decided to make concerted efforts to push forward all types of work.

Chairman Lin Yinghai also expressed the following views on how to successfully build a socialist market economy and further improve CPPCC work:

1. It is necessary to understand the importance of successfully conducting CPPCC work under the socialist market economy and to unify ideology in accordance

with the resolution adopted at the Third Plenary Session of the 14th CPC Central Committee. To this end, Lin noted, we should bear in mind that successfully conducting the CPPCC work under the socialist market economy is an objective demand of the development of socialist democracy, a glorious mission for the CPPCC organizations in the new period, and a realistic demand of CPPCC work that is being enriched and expanded.

2. It is necessary to emancipate the mind, seek truth from facts, and make CPPCC work commensurate with the socialist market economy.

3. It is necessary to improve CPPCC work, heighten the standard of CPPCC work, and make CPPCC work more conducive to the socialist market economy.

4. It is necessary to conscientiously study all the relevant materials, improve work skills, and create favorable conditions for CPPCC work under the socialist market economy.

Chairman Lin Yinghai stated: The CPPCC work under the socialist market economy is a completely new topic. We should constantly carry out experiments, make painstaking efforts, and be fully enthusiastic and ready to work in a down-to-earth manner. As long as we work hard, seek truth from facts, remain pragmatic, strive to make Henan prosperous, and unceasingly press ahead with the work, we will certainly be able to push Henan's CPPCC work onto a new stage under the socialist market economy.

In conclusion, Vice Chairwoman Liu Yujie declared: The Second Session of the Seventh Henan Provincial CPPCC Committee has now come to a successful close!

'Experts' Suggest Henan's Zhengzhou as Finance Center

OW1603140894 Beijing XINHUA in English 1323
GMT 16 Mar 94

[Text] Zhengzhou, March 16 (XINHUA)—With its strong economy, well-placed geographically and favorable policies, Zhengzhou, capital of Henan Province, has the conditions to become central China's financial center, according to a group of experts after an overall inspection of the city.

They called on Zhengzhou to speed up the financial industry's modernization, to upgrade efficiency and attract more professionals.

The municipal government and relevant departments have seriously considered the experts' suggestions.

Located in the central plain, Zhengzhou is a hub in easy reach of the cities of Shanghai, Beijing, Xi'an, and Wuhan. The country's two main railways cross the city and it also has many highways and airlines to connect with other regions.

Zhengzhou is a city with brisk commercial activities, with 22 large wholesale markets in operation. In addition to the national influential markets in the fields of grain, medicine, coal and building materials, the production factor markets involving technology and real estate have also taken shape.

Zhengzhou commodities exchanges, whose trading system is linked with the terminals of REUTERS NEWS AGENCY and the ASSOCIATED PRESS, have been ranked as China's most standardized futures markets by specialists from home and abroad.

So far, the financial industry has developed steadily in the city, with a comprehensive network of over 1,700 banking institutions and 15 securities institutions.

Export of Labor Major Currency Source for Henan

OW1603033694 Beijing XINHUA in English 0233
GMT 16 Mar 94

[Text] Zhengzhou, March 16 (XINHUA)—The export of labor services has now become a major source of hard currency for Central China's Henan Province.

According to local officials, last year the province earned 72.63 million U.S. dollars from exports of labor services, and signed agreements for undertaking overseas projects, involving 83.15 million U.S. dollars, up 34 percent compared with the previous year.

Entering the 1990s, the province has kept enhancing its competitiveness on the international labor market by making full use of its advantages in manpower, technology, equipment and raw materials.

The International Economic and Technological Cooperation Corporation of Henan has set up more than 30 branches across the province and extended its business scope to contracting overseas projects, conducting labor co-operation in foreign countries and launching engineering and design consultancies. It also engages in economic and technological co-operation and foreign trade, with the focus on contracting overseas projects and exporting labor.

Last year the province sent 6,790 workers to implement labor contracts in 27 countries and regions.

Hubei Secretary Attends Provincial CPPCC Concluding Session

HK1403072294 Wuhan Hubei People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 3 Mar 94

[Report by station reporter Chen Lei—recorded]

[Excerpts] With all items on the agenda fulfilled, the seven-day second session of the Seventh Hubei Provincial Committee of the Chinese People Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] concluded successfully at Wuchang's Hongshan Auditorium this morning. [passage omitted]

Sitting on the front row of the rostrum at the concluding ceremonies were Hui Liangyu, chairman of the CPPCC Seventh Hubei Provincial Committee, and Vice Chairmen Zhong Shuqiao, Zhang Huainian, Yuan Zhaochen, Wang Qigang, Zhou Zhibai, Meng Meilu, Ping Lingbo, Shen Kechang, Liu Jiangkang, Cui Jianrui, Dai Jianneng, Wei Xinhai, and Wang Zhenqiang. Guan Guangfu, secretary of the provincial party committee; Governor Jia Zhijie; Qian Yunlu, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; and Wang Zhongnong, Liu Guoji, Song Guozheng, Song Mingfei, Wang Hanzhang, Wang Jibo, Liang Shufen, Xiao Quantao, Xie Peidong, Xu Xiaochun, Li Xinmin, Han Nengpeng, Zhao Baojiang, Zhou Faquan, and Liu Yadong; were seated on the rostrum. Also on the rostrum were Li Qifan, president of the provincial higher people's court, Zhong Shuqin, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate; and former provincial leading members Han Mingfu, Liu Cuinong, Shen Yinluo, Chen Ming, Xie Zhi, and Feng Zhongran.

Zhang Huainian, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided over the session. [passage omitted]

It was announced that the Second Session of the CPPCC Seventh Hubei Provincial Committee had adopted resolutions on the work report of the CPPCC Seventh Hubei Provincial Committee Standing Committee and on the work report of the motions examination committee on the motion-examining conditions of the Second Session of the CPPCC Seventh Hubei Provincial Committee, as well as the political resolution of the Second Session of the CPPCC Seventh Hubei Provincial Committee.

The political resolution indicated that 1994 is a crucial year for the province in reform, opening up, and modernization. The meeting called on CPPCC organizations at various levels across the province and on all CPPCC members to form a clearer picture of the situation; have an explicit idea of the tasks; augment their sense of responsibility, mission and pressure; unite as one; work in concert efforts for reform and development under the leadership of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee to make Hubei's national economy mount another new plane; and make new contributions to maintaining social stability, augmenting nationality solidarity, unfolding in-depth anticorruption struggles, strengthening the building of spiritual civilization and legal system, and the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

Provincial CPPCC Chairman Hui Liangyu delivered concluding speech at the session. [passage omitted]

Hui Liangyu said: Comrades, we are now living in a golden age, faced with the opportunity for great development. There is no reversing the great cause of political and social stability, nationality solidarity, economic development, reform, and opening up. The hardware and software environment for economic and social development are at their best state in history. The sixth provincial party congress and the on-going second session of the eighth provincial people's congress are formulating a new, magnificent plan and important measures for Hubei's future, and have provided the CPPCC with greater space to give full play to its role, while setting higher requirements it. It is imperative for us to augment our sense of pressure of the times, and sense of historical responsibility and to hold aloft the banner of patriotism and socialism so as to forge ahead with all our might to make new and greater contributions to Hubei's development and reinvigoration under the leadership of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee!

Hubei To Fund Three Gorges International Airport

OW1203070194 Beijing XINHUA in English 0635
GMT 12 Mar 94

[Text] Yichang, March 12 (XINHUA)—With preparations intensifying for the construction of the Three-Gorges water control project in the middle reaches of the Chang Jiang, a share-holding company will be set up to take charge of the planned Three-Gorges International Airport.

With a total investment of 400 million yuan, the limited company will be jointly funded by the Civil Aviation Administration of China, China Chang Jiang Three-Gorges Project Development Corporation, Hubei Provincial Government and Yichang city government.

Now Yichang city on the bank of the river is becoming more and more conspicuous with the Three-Gorges project going on, and the number of overseas businessmen and tourists is on the rise.

But since there is no airport in Yichang, transportation connections are not easy for Chinese and foreign visitors.

The Chinese Government has decided to construct an international airport to meet the demands of the construction of the Three-Gorges project.

The runway for the planned airport is 2,600 meters in length and 45 meters in width. The terminal building and waiting room, with a floor space of 12,000 square meters, is designed to handle 1.4 million passengers a year.

The airport will receive Boeing 737, 757, 767 and 747-SP airliners.

Early this year, Premier Li Peng called a meeting to study the issue for the construction of the airport at Yichang.

The airport project is expected to be completed at the end of 1995.

Hubei To Expand Posts, Telecommunications Sector

OW1303020394 Beijing XINHUA in English 0114 GMT 13 Mar 94

[Text] Wuhan, March 13 (XINHUA)—Central China's Hubei Province will this year inject some 3.6 billion yuan into developing its postal and telecommunications sector, sources from the provincial government said.

According to a draft development plan, the province will in 1994 increase the number of mobile telephones by ten times over the previous year's total. Meanwhile, investment in the fixed assets of the posts and telecommunications sector will rise by 65 percent.

When a 400-million-yuan project to improve mobile telephone service is completed in August 1994, the capacity of the province's mobile phone exchanges will be increased to 4,866 lines, ranking among the top four in China, official sources said.

According to the plan, the province will install some 100,000 telephones throughout most of the rural areas by the end of this year, with advanced telecommunications networks covering nearly 60 percent of its counties and regions.

In addition, the province has also planned to expand the businesses of postal depositing, radio tracking, credit card phones and emergency mail delivery.

Mammoth Reservoir in Hubei To Purify Chang Jiang

OW1403083094 Beijing XINHUA in English 0751 GMT 14 Mar 94

[Text] Yichang, March 14 (XINHUA)—The mammoth three gorges reservoir project now being undertaken on the upper reaches of the Chang Jiang will help improve the water quality in the middle and lower reaches, according to environmentalists.

When the retained water is discharged from the reservoir in the dry seasons the extra flow will wash pollutants downstream.

Experts on water resources protection came to this conclusion after three years of on-the-spot investigation.

They said the effect is apparent in the section from the reservoir site near Yichang to Wuhan, the capital of central China's Hubei Province.

They started the research in 1990 in four selected sections along the Chang Jiang, focusing on water quality changes with water level fluctuations.

The reservoir, expected to be built over the next 15 years, will have a normal water level of 175 m [meters] and a total storage capacity of 39.3 billion cu [cubic] m.

Secretary, Governor at Hunan People's Congress Conclusion

HK1603041994 Changsha Hunan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Mar 94

[Excerpts] The Second Session of the Eighth Hunan Provincial People's Congress successfully wound up in Changsha yesterday afternoon [4 March].

The session's deputies arrived at the Hunan Provincial Military District Auditorium at 1430. At 1500, Liu Fusheng, executive chairman of the Second Session of the Eighth Hunan Provincial People's Congress and chairman of the Hunan Provincial People's Congress, declared the fourth meeting of the Second Session of the Eighth Hunan Provincial People's Congress open. [passage omitted]

No sooner had the meeting voted and adopted a resolution on "The Hunan Provincial People's Government Work Report" than Chairman Liu Fusheng delivered a speech in which he said: Deputies, the Second Session of the Eighth Hunan Provincial People's Congress has successfully fulfilled its agenda and attained the desired goals, thanks to the correct leadership of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee and concerted efforts on the part of all deputies. The current session is a victorious, democratic, united, pragmatic, and morale-boosting meeting, the achievements of which are highly important for the securing and promotion of a smooth reform process and of sustained, rapid, and healthy economic growth [jing ji chi xu kuai su jian kang] across the province. As the current session will soon be over and the deputies are to return to their respective posts, I hope they will actively publicize and implement all the resolutions adopted at the current session; mobilize and unite people of all nationalities across the province; resolutely and profoundly implement the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the 14th CPC Central Committee; fulfill all tasks set by the enlarged Sixth Plenary Session of the Sixth Hunan Provincial CPC Committee, as well by as the current session; further emancipate their minds; seize each and every opportunity; deepen reform; expand opening up; promote development; maintain stability; and strive to open up new vistas for building and perfecting a socialist market economic structure, pushing ahead with socialist democracy and spiritual civilization [jin yi bu jie fang si xiang zhua zhu ji yu shen hua gai ge kuo da kai fang cu jin fa zhan bao chi wen ding], and furthering all types of work in Hunan.

Those attending and sitting on the rostrum at yesterday's closing ceremony were provincial party, government, and military leaders, as well as some veteran comrades, including Wang Maolin [secretary of the provincial party committee], Chen Bangzhu [governor], Yang Zhengwu, Liu Zhen, Sun Guozhi, Guo Sheng, Pang Weiqiang [commander of the provincial military district], Yang

Minzhi, Lu Haifan, Hu Biao, Wu Xiangdong, Wang Keying, Wen Xuande, Wang Zhiguo, Shi Jinshan, Wu Changxiao, Huang Daoqi, Lin Zhimin, and others. [passage omitted]

At 1530 yesterday, Chairman Liu Fusheng solemnly declared: The Second Session of the Eighth Hunan Provincial People's Congress has come to a successful close!

Hunan Province Starts Work on 51-km Expressway

OW1203094794 Beijing XINHUA in English 0831 GMT 12 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, March 12 (XINHUA)—A 51-km-long expressway started construction in central China's Hunan Province days ago.

Extending from Changsha county to Xiangtan city in the province, this section is part of the Beijing-Zhuhai (a city in south China's Guangdong Province) highway.

Involving a total investment of 920 million yuan, the state key project will be completed by October 1, 1996.

Up to now, China has built expressways exceeding more than 1,000 km.

Hunan Province Stresses Infrastructural Construction

OW1203145094 Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 12 Mar 94

[Text] Changsha, March 12 (XINHUA)—Central China's Hunan Province will continue efforts on its infrastructural projects this year.

The province will invest 14.5 billion yuan in 24 projects, including nine communications and transportation projects, four industrial energy projects and two telecommunications projects.

Last year, Hunan Province, a traditional agricultural province, decided to focus on investing in infrastructural projects so as to enhance its weak industrial basis.

In the middle of the year, a deficiency of funds became a big problem to the province. The provincial government adopted effective measures to ensure the construction of these capital projects.

By the end of 1993, the province had invested 5.76 billion yuan in infrastructural projects, 240 million yuan more than anticipated, and the province had completed six projects including Dayong Airport and a bridge in Xiangtan city.

This year, Hunan Province will adopt a series of fund-collection policies including issuing bonds and selling stocks, using foreign investment to provide funds for the construction of the capital projects.

Hunan To Double Power Output Through Foreign Investment

HK1303071594 Beijing CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY) in English 13-19 Mar 94 p 3

[By Liu Weiling: "Closing The Power Gap"]

[Text] Central China's Hunan Province, where the shortage of electricity restrains economic growth, is inviting overseas investment and cooperation in building power stations.

Several power plants, including three 1.2 million-kilowatt stations in Xiangtan, Wangcheng and Yiyang, have been approved by the province's Power Industry Bureau for overseas co-operation.

The bureau has also set up a special working group to raise foreign capital.

Officials with the bureau said investors from Germany, Sweden, Australia, France, Britain, Canada, the United States and Hong Kong show strong interest in investing in Hunan's power industry.

The New Xiangtan Power Station is expected to cooperate with investors from Sweden, and a German company is negotiating with the bureau for construction of the Wangcheng Power Plant.

Last year, TIME Engineering Berhad, a member of the Malaysian Renong Group, signed a contract with Lianyuan city to construct a 250-megawatt coal-fired power station in the city.

Total investment for that project was put at \$230 million.

Wu Haichun, general manager of the province's Power Industry Corp, admitted that Hunan has one of the country's worst shortages of electricity, but he promised that the province will make big progress this year. By the end of 1993, the province had installed capacity of 6.58 million kilowatts, double the figure in 1980.

However, its per capita consumption of electricity is only 60 per cent of the national average.

Wu said that from 1994 to 2000, the province plans to install another 9 million kilowatts of capacity, of which 7 million will be thermal and 2 million hydropower.

But to do that, Hunan needs 30 billion yuan (\$3.45 billion).

Wu said the province will use various methods to raise the capital.

To expand the government's fund for electrical investment, the province is expected to raise electricity prices this year.

It also plans to raise money from the securities market by converting power enterprises into shareholding companies.

Hunan Huayin Power Co Ltd, the province's first shareholding power company, was established last year and is expected to go public.

The company has issued shares worth 288 million yuan (\$33 million), and most of the money raised will be used to renovate the Zhuzhou Power Plant.

The province also plans to invest 2.75 billion yuan (\$315 million) in electrical construction this year, compared with 1.71 billion yuan (\$191 million) last year.

Southwest Region

Southwest Region Coordination Results in Bumper Harvest

OW0903145194 Beijing XINHUA in English 1428
GMT 9 Mar 94

[Text] Chengdu, March 6 (XINHUA)—Southwest China's provinces and autonomous regions have gathered in an economic bumper harvest in the past decade by cooperating with each other.

The region, including Sichuan, Yunnan and Guizhou Provinces, Guangxi Zhuang and Tibet Autonomous Regions, and the cities of Chengdu and Chongqing, established an economic coordination committee 10 years ago.

The seven partners aimed to build a mutual market in the area and open to the markets in Southeast and South Asia. They removed barriers from among the provinces and opened their markets to each other.

In the past decade, they held more than 100 commodity fairs and trade talks, which succeeded with a total business volume of 40 billion yuan.

More than 30 banks in this area have also joined hands to support the economic development. In the past six years, they poured loans of more than 60 billion yuan into local enterprises.

With an 8,800-km border, the southwest China economic coordination zone has established more than ten border economic development areas and opened more than 40 border trade ports. Thus the export volume in this area has increased quickly in recent years. The total foreign trade volume last year reached five billion U.S. dollars and its border trade volume amounted to five billion yuan.

These provinces and regions also organized several investment promotion fairs in southeast and south Asia and introduced billions of dollars in overseas investment.

They organized economic activities in accordance with market needs. Since they established the economic coordination zone 10 years ago, they have signed more than 11,000 economic cooperation projects among which more than 6,000 have been put into operation.

They jointly invested over 200 million yuan to build 49 trans-provincial roads, which have now extended to a total of more than 20,000 km. Some railways, post and telecommunications projects and satellite communication stations are now under construction.

A fund of more than 1.3 billion yuan has been collected to build power plants and chemical fertilizer factories in the area.

At the beginning of the 1980s, however, the total industrial and agricultural production value per capita in this area was 320 yuan lower than that in other areas although the region covers a total area of over 2.5 million sq km and is inhabited by 225 million people.

By 1993, the total industrial and agricultural production value tripled that of 10 years ago.

A few days ago, the seven partners held a liaison meeting in Chengdu, capital of Sichuan Province, and inaugurated a publicity organizing committee, which will focus on promoting the image of southwest China.

Guizhou Secretary Views Political Work

HK0203063794 Guiyang Guizhou People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Feb 94

[Text] A provincial political and legal affairs work conference was convened in Guiyang yesterday afternoon.

Provincial Party Committee Secretary Liu Fangren attended and delivered a speech at the conference in which he urged the broad masses of comrades in the province's political and legal affairs front to brace themselves, carry out work in a down-to-earth manner, and make more contributions to Guizhou's political and social stability as well as its economic development.

In his speech, Secretary Liu Fangren spoke highly of the important contributions made by the broad masses of police officers and policemen as well as armed police officers and armed policemen to the province's work and urged all of them to correctly view and comprehend the current situation, correctly handle relations between reform and development on the one hand and stability on the other, consciously adhere to such principles as firmly grasping two work aspects at the same time, persist in and carry forward such fine traditions as simultaneously giving full scope to the role of professional organs and the mass line, exploring new ways and means of furthering political and legal affairs work, building a strong contingent of political and legal affairs workers, comprehensively strengthening the combat effectiveness of police officers and policemen, and strengthening and improving the CPC's leadership over political and legal affairs work.

Ma Shaoxi, provincial political and legal affairs committee deputy secretary, relayed at yesterday's conference the spirit of a recently concluded national political and legal affairs work conference.

Yesterday's conference was presided over by Hu Kehui, provincial party committee standing committee member and political and legal affairs committee secretary, and was attended by provincial party, government, and military leaders, including Chen Shineng [provincial Governor]; Wang Chaowen; Long Zhiyi; Wang Siqi; Wang Guangxie; Li Wanlu; Huang Yao; Lu Weibin; Li Ning; Zhang Yuqin; Meng Shufen; Wang Yufu; and Zhong Liming; as well as some retired veteran comrades, including Wu Shi, Song Weiguang, and others.

Guizhou Secretary Attends Procuratorial Meeting

HK1403053794 Guiyang Guizhou People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Mar 94

[Report by station reporter Wu Fa]

[Text] The provincial meeting of chief procurators and procuratorial organizations to commend the one-advanced and four-outstanding ended in Guiyang on 3 March. It indicated the need for procuratorial organizations at all levels to further understand the situation and strengthen their sense of professional responsibility in carrying out the in-depth anticorruption struggle to the end and better serve the province's economic construction.

Attending the meeting were provincial leaders, Liu Fangren, Hu Kehui, Lu Wenbin, Zhang Yuqin, and old comrades Sheng Beiguang, Li Lin, and Mei Nierou.

The meeting indicated that 1994 is a year in which the socialist market economy is to develop in a big way, and the anticorruption struggle to develop in-depth extensively. Cadres and policemen of the procuratorate system across the province, and especially chief procurators at all levels, must have a strong sense of the times, pressure, and mission; adhere to the guiding thinking of procuratorate work serving economic construction; continuously augment the function of legal supervision; adhere to building the procuratorate according to the law; and carry out the law to the letter.

Liu Fangren, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Lu Wenbin, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, set out the requirements for doing a good job in procuratorate work in the province in 1994.

The meeting also commended 19 advanced collectives, including the Yunyan district procuratorate, and 99 advanced individuals, including Tian Jingmin. At the same time, Zhou Baoxiang, Liu Qifa, and Liu Yutai were awarded second-class merits for remarkable accomplishments in procuratorate work.

Sichuan Secretary Speaks at Propaganda, Ideology Meeting

HK1103083394 Chengdu Sichuan People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 March 94

[Text] Yesterday morning [1 March], Sichuan Provincial CPC Secretary Xie Shijie delivered an important speech

at a provincial propaganda and ideological work meeting. He pointed out: It is imperative for us to seize on the fine opportunity, take a realistic approach, blaze new trails, work in an honest and clean manner, and explore the way forward. We must make efforts to enhance the level of propaganda and ideological work to a new height to make a real contribution to our province's reform and opening up and to the building of the two civilizations.

Xie Shijie stressed: Since the publication of the remarks by Comrade Xiaoping during his southern tour, and the convening of the 14th CPC National Congress, reform, opening up, and modernization in our country have entered a new stage of development. The new situation has set new and higher demands and tasks on our propaganda and ideological work. We must attach importance to propaganda and ideological work and truly improve and strengthen it to meet the demands of the new situation.

Comrade Xie Shijie continued: At present, the main guiding principle of propaganda and ideological work has been defined. The key lies in implementing it. First, we must further carry out the task of arming the entire party with the theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. Second, we must stick to the guidance thinking of maintaining stability, rousing people's drive, and promoting reform and development to guide the trends of public opinion properly. Third, we must strengthen ideological and moral education to do well in building spiritual civilization in addition to persistently pursuing education on professionalism and social ethics. Taking the theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristic as a guide, and proceeding from practical reality on the various fronts, we must explore a unique way of conducting propaganda and ideological work. Fourth, we must uphold the guiding principle of serving the people and socialism and the double-hundred policy to create prosperous socialist literature and art. Fifth, we must further strengthen foreign-related propaganda work to actively promote cultural exchanges with foreign countries exalting the image of opening up.

In his speech, Comrade Xie Shijie emphasized: Party organizations at all levels in our province must strengthen their leadership over propaganda and ideological work. They must devote their main efforts to doing a good job in the following aspects:

1. Increasing the ideological understanding of leaders at all levels to constantly enhance their consciousness of grasping things with two hands to truly strengthen the building on the various propaganda and ideological fronts and enhance the political and professional quality of our propaganda and ideological workers.
2. Actively promoting structural reform on the propaganda and ideological fronts to bring about prosperous development of the propaganda and cultural undertakings.

3. Conscientiously implementing a new policy for propaganda and cultural work and gradually increasing the investment in propaganda and cultural undertakings.

4. Truly properly grasping planning work to promote coordinated development of the two civilizations.

Sichuan Makes Progress in Transfer of Property Rights

OW1103074794 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 11 Mar 94

[Text] Chengdu, March 11 (XINHUA)—As the country's first province to implement trial reform in the transfer of property rights of enterprises, southwest China's Sichuan has greatly benefited from the step.

The provincial government reported that 1,000-plus local enterprises that used to operate at a loss have gained new vitality, and consequently 2.3-billion-yuan-worth of idle assets have been put to use again.

In 1993 alone 408 enterprises in Sichuan eliminated losses and began to create profits after their property rights were transferred.

To further expand the reform of property rights, governments at all levels have somewhat relaxed the relevant restrictions to permit the sale of a certain amount of state-owned assets.

Known as the "Sichuan model", the province's experience in transfer of property rights distinctly features careful planning and good organization.

Property rights exchange centers have been established to stimulate and supervise the annexing, sale, leasing and auction of the property of state-owned and collective enterprises.

Frequent property rights fairs are held and the latest information is released in time to boost the healthy and active activities of local property rights markets.

In June last year the Sichuan Provincial Government listed 16 small and medium-sized state-owned enterprises to be sold to foreign buyers during trade talks held in Hong Kong.

Sichuan Agricultural High-Tech Zone Proves Successful

OW1103144094 Beijing XINHUA in English 1357 GMT 11 Mar 94

[Text] Chengdu, March 11 (XINHUA)—The Longquanyi Agricultural High-Tech Development Zone in Chengdu, capital of southwest China's Sichuan Province, has seen the first dawn of success since being launched a year ago.

Local sources said the average income of farmers in 14 villages within the zone increased by 142 yuan to reach 1,092 yuan in 1993.

In some villages, the income of each farmer exceeded 4,000 yuan, the sources said.

A total 17.51 million yuan was put into the zone in 1993 to finance 12 agricultural high-tech projects.

Model farms of fruit, vegetables, aquatic products and edible fungus have been set up under these projects. They involve more than 100 new farm species and 18 new processing technologies.

A technological service network covering the whole zone and 100 professional societies have been established. They provide farmers with technological services as well as market information, the sources said.

Based on detailed investigations, the zone has chosen to develop grass-eating cows, sheep and geese instead of grain-consuming pigs, and rare fruit with better market prospects.

World Bank-Aided Housing Project Begins in Sichuan

OW1103150794 Beijing XINHUA in English 1335 GMT 11 Mar 94

[Text] Chengdu, March 11 (XINHUA)—A housing development project, funded by a loan from the World Bank, has been launched here in the capital of southwest China's Sichuan Province.

The project will use a 76 million U.S. dollar loan from the World Bank, part of the 500 million U.S. dollar loan supplied by the World Bank for the 1993-1995 fiscal year to help China reform its housing and social security systems.

Under the project, a stock company for housing development has been formed between the Chengdu Seamless Stainless Steel Tube Factory, the Jinjiang Motor Factory, altogether 13 large and medium-sized state-owned enterprises and two government bodies, with a total of 50,000 employees.

According to the agreement, housing for these participants totalling 600,000 square meters in floor space will be owned and managed by the new company.

The new company will combine housing rentals with loans from the World Bank for housing development to relieve participants from housing problems and help them improve their operation mechanism, official sources said.

To raise more funds, the new company will raise the per-square-meter-floor-space rent to 7.5 yuan for existing housing and 10 yuan for new homes. The selling price for each square meter of floor space will be 1,050 yuan, only slightly higher than the costs, according to the sources.

Sharing the 500 million U.S. dollar loan from the World Bank are four other cities, including Beijing, Yantai, Ningbo and Guanghan.

Sichuan Newspaper Calls For Reform, Development, Stability

HK0403004494 Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese
15 Feb 94 p 1

[Editorial: "Correctly Understand Relations Between Reform, Development, and Stability"]

[Text] At present, Sichuan, like various parts of the country, is experiencing economic development, political stability, nationality solidarity, and social progress. The situation is favorable as a whole. To fulfill this year's fixed target of the whole province establishing the socialist market economic system, and maintaining sustained, rapid and healthy development of the national economy, a very important issue facing us is that we must continue to handle relations between reform, development and stability well.

Just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping has said: "We are carrying out the four modernizations program, reform, and opening up. Stability is a key factor." There is no doubt that continuing to maintain stability is a prerequisite for developing the present favorable situation and guaranteeing the successful completion of various tasks this year. However, after summing up our own experiences, and reviewing the situation in various provinces and cities throughout the country, we realize that to maintain stability, long-term stability in particular, and to speed up development is most fundamental and significant. The present reform has concerned the redistribution of power and benefits. It is also an issue which concerns vital interests of people in various circles. To solve these problems well, we need practical and good policies and methods. Necessary economic strength is also indispensable. For instance, it is absolutely necessary to establish a sound social security system. However, the task can only be eventually accomplished with the continuous increasing of the economic bearing capacity of enterprises and individuals. To completely solve the problem of enterprises running the society, so that fluctuation can be reduced or avoided in the work of establishing a modern enterprise system, it is, under most circumstances, necessary to inject a fairly large amount of funds into the society to enable reform in production relations to coincide with the development of productive forces. With regard to the issue of providing an outlet for the vast rural surplus labor force, furnishing employment in cities, speeding up economic development, improving the economy and people's livelihood in areas inhabited by minority nationalities and impoverished areas, lightening peasant burdens, and doing work to further lessen and eliminate factors which might affect stability and unity, necessary material guarantee is equally indispensable. It is obvious that, in a certain sense, without development it is impossible to maintain stability. In the meantime, it should be thoughtfully

noted that the present reform and economic development need a stable social environment. If the society is not stable, reform and development can only be an empty talk. Therefore, we must not use a negative viewpoint of advocating stability for stability's sake to comprehend stability. We must understand that as far as Sichuan, a fairly backward big province, is concerned, its economy must develop faster. It is impossible to always go about things quietly and steadily. With regard to the issue of development, we must on no account be over-cautious, or refrain from doing something necessary for fear of a slight risk. On the contrary, we must emancipate our minds and have our hands and feet unfettered. In places where conditions exist, we must do our utmost to promote faster development under the prerequisite of attaching importance to efficiency and quality. In the meantime, in the course of development, we must pay attention to discovering problems and solving them promptly and properly, so that our economy can advance to a new height as quickly as possible. To do so, it is beneficial not only to fulfilling our province's second-step strategic target three years ahead of time, but also to maintaining long-term stability of the whole society. Experiences of developed coastal areas have proved that as long as our economy has been developed, and that we have more goods on hand, we will have the initiative in handling various kinds of conflicts and problems. We can thus maintain stability with assurance.

To speed up development, what is most important is to seize on fine opportunities, and deepen reforms. The present international and domestic environment is favorable to us. The state has put the project of speeding up the development in the central and western regions and accelerating resource exploitation in western region on the important agenda. There are preferential policies for us. Some powerful foreign businessmen have treated the Sichuan market favorably. There is good momentum for the development of Sichuan's economy. We must seize on this favorable opportunity which is hard to come by in history, and proceed from Sichuan's practical reality to speed up the pace of reform in accordance with the requirements of making unified plans, giving an overall impetus, making a major breakthrough, and pursuing division of labor with individual responsibility. We must make a big step in establishing and improving the socialist market economic system to further emancipate productive forces fettered by the old system, and further arouse the enthusiasm of millions upon millions of the masses in socialist modernization and construction. This has demanded that party and government leaders at all levels throughout the province must further emancipate their minds, and inspire their enthusiasm to lead people of the whole province to unite as one, struggle hard, explore the way forward, and successfully accomplish tasks set by the central authorities, and the second session of our Eighth Provincial People's Congress as well, to make new contributions to Sichuan's development. If we fail to do so, if we separate stability from reform and development, or even set them against

each other, if we hesitate, or take a wait-and-see attitude, we are liable to lose the favorable opportunity, and delay the great cause of reform and opening up. Social stability will eventually be affected.

In a word, our comrades must, at all times, never forget that "development is the last word." They must never forget that the aim of deepening reform, expanding opening up, and maintaining stability is to accelerate development. Only by understanding and handling dialectical relations between reform, development and stability in this way can there be a guarantee for our province's more prosperous economy and more thorough social stability.

Sichuan Lists More Projects for Foreign Investment

OW0103100194 Beijing XINHUA in English 0856
GMT 1 Mar 94

[Text] Chengdu, March 1 (XINHUA)—Southwest China's Sichuan Province plans to list an additional 70 projects for foreign investment, in a bid to improve its economy.

The 70 foreign investment projects will be announced June 28-30, when an international seminar on the province's opening to the outside world is to be held in Chengdu, the provincial capital.

Meanwhile, the province will also meet with foreign companies and bank officials to discuss investment opportunities.

Sichuan is China's most populous province, with over 100 million people.

The province will invite people from the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations Development Program and major foreign companies to the seminar.

Some scholars and members of the foreign press will also be invited.

Endemic Diseases Under Control in Sichuan Province

OW1003093694 Beijing XINHUA in English 0921
GMT 10 Mar 94

[Text] Chengdu, March 10 (XINHUA)—Sichuan Province in southwest China has made marked progress in preventing and curing endemic diseases, using foreign loans, local officials said.

According to officials at the provincial office for endemic disease prevention and cure, the local incidence rate of snail fever has dropped from 4.41 percent three years ago to the present 1.07 percent, and its incidence rate among cattle has plummeted from 10.6 percent to 3.5 percent.

The officials said the work was boosted with the aid of World Bank loans, which the province began to use last year to bring snail fever under control.

During the past year, the province has been organizing specialists to spread knowledge in 41 counties on health care education, disease statistics, and supervision and treatment of endemic diseases.

The province is also promoting a comprehensive plan which involves boosting local economy and optimizing agricultural production.

On the other hand, scientific researchers have found more effective ways to check the spread of endemic diseases.

In addition, the officials revealed, people in 63 percent of the counties infested with endemic diseases are eating iodine-bearing salt.

The incidence rate of malaria has dropped by 54 percent compared with the previous year, and the spread of other diseases such as endemic fluorosis, keshan disease and osteoarthritis deformans endemica has been checked, local officials said.

Tibet Holds Judicial, Procuratorial, Security Work Meeting

OW1803180894 Lhasa XIZANG RIBAO in Chinese 25
Feb 94 p 1

[Text] A regional meeting on judicial, procuratorial, and public security work opened in Lhasa on 24 February at the approval of the Tibet regional party committee. The major tasks of this meeting were: to earnestly study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and important directives of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau on safeguarding political and social stability; to convey and implement the guidelines of the National Conference on Judicial, Procuratorial, and Public Security Work; and based on the demand of the Fifth Plenary (Enlarged) Session of the Fourth Tibet CPC Regional Party Committee, to analyze Tibet's political and social situation, sum up judicial, procuratorial, and public security work in 1993, as well as study and plan for 1994 tasks.

Zi Cheng, standing committee member of the Tibet regional party committee and secretary of the regional political and legal commission, conveyed the guidelines of the National Conference on Judicial, Procuratorial, and Public Security Work. Gyamco, vice chairman of the Tibet Regional People's Government and deputy secretary of the regional political and legal commission, conveyed the important directives of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau.

At the meeting, Comrade Zi Cheng delivered a report on Tibet's judicial, procuratorial, and public security work.

He said: The important tasks of judicial, procuratorial, and public security work in 1994 are: to earnestly implement the guidelines of the Third Plenary Session of the 14th CPC Central Committee and the Fifth Plenary (Enlarged) Session of the Fourth Tibet CPC Regional Party Committee; uphold the principle of "grasping the two links" [simultaneously tackling economic development and socialist spiritual modernization]; and based on the planning of the National Conference on Judicial, Procuratorial, and Public Security Work, actively begin the anti-splittism struggle as well as severely crack down on various criminal activities. In the anti-corruption struggle, it is necessary to actively investigate large and critical cases, as well as implement various measures for the comprehensive control of the social order. We must vigorously strengthen legal protection and service for socialist market economic development as well as further strengthen and reform judicial, procuratorial, and public security work. We should mobilize the entire social forces to comprehensively safeguard political and social stability.

In his report, Comrade Zi Cheng stressed: This year, it is necessary to actively begin the anti-splittism struggle and severely crack down on splittist activities to ensure further stability for Tibet's political situation.

Zhou Qishun, vice chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Tibet Regional Committee and deputy secretary of the regional political and legal commission, and Gyamco, vice chairman of the Tibet regional people's government and deputy secretary of the regional political and legal commission, separately presided over the morning and afternoon meetings on 24 February.

Tibetan Official Interviewed on Tax Reform

OW0303131694 Lhasa XIZANG RIBAO in Chinese 7
Feb 94 p 3

[By Liang Dangzeng (4731 8093 1073) and Zhang Tao (1728 3447): "Make Meticulous Efforts To Ensure Tax Revenue—An Interview With Director Ci Nuo (2945 6179) of the Regional Taxation Bureau"]

[Text] When the regional taxation work conference was in session, the reporters requested an interview with Director Ci Nuo of the Regional Taxation Bureau. The director, a cool-headed and fast-talking official, readily consented. "Thanks to the kind attention and support of the regional party committee and regional government as well as relevant departments, and through the joint efforts of all tax officers, Tibet has carried out tax reform in an orderly way and achieved some initial success," said the director with a big smile. He pointed out: Last year Tibet collected a record 210 million yuan in tax revenue. Despite this gratifying achievement, we should not be optimistic. We have to work still harder in order to keep our tax reform in step with the reform of the economic structure nationwide.

The director said: The ongoing reform of the industrial and commercial tax system is an important measure aimed at meeting the requirements for establishing a socialist market economic structure and introducing separate central and local taxation systems. Tibet's existing industrial and commercial tax system was generally based on the structure and mode of industrial and commercial consolidated tax from the fifties. While the national tax system has already undergone major changes on several occasions, only minor changes were implemented in the regional system. As a result, the system in Tibet was confusing for laymen and experts alike. The system, which is neither rational nor standardized, was divorced from the national tax system and hindered Tibet's participation in the nationally unified market and international economic activities. In order to make tax reform a success, the Regional Taxation Bureau began preparations for drafting a regional tax reform program last July by organizing tax officers to go down to grass-roots units to investigate the results of experimentation with separate tax systems at selected enterprises as well as tax burdens of individual industrial and commercial units. After in-depth and systematic analyses of the investigation results and a dozen revisions of the draft with arduous efforts for several months, a regional tax reform program was produced.

When asked by the reporters about the features of the regional taxation reform, the director spoke with fervor and assurance: 1) While sticking to the basic framework of national tax reform, the regional program has made appropriate adaptations in light of Tibet's realities, specifically differing in terms of the scope of individual tax categories; postponing, retaining, and canceling tax categories; expenses and deductions; taxable amounts and tax rates; and tax reductions and exemptions. The number of tax categories has been cut back by 50 percent from 18 to nine to show special consideration for the ethnic region. 2) After reform, the tax categories are more in line with the requirements for establishing a socialist market economy. For example, the existing industrial and commercial tax is separated; state enterprises are required to pay taxes plus a percentage of profits; income tax rates for enterprises are lowered; the regulatory tax and collection of funds for construction of energy and transportation projects are cancelled; and the original individual income tax, individual income regulatory tax, and individual industrial and commercial household tax are merged as one individual income tax, which is levied on every member of society. Furthermore, the scope of resource tax is broadened; and the original wool and woolen fabric purchase tax is expanded to cover animal products and timber, medicinal herbs, and other farm, forestry, and animal husbandry products. These reform measures can promote fair competition and meet the requirements of market economy. 3) Under the new tax system, though the number of taxable items has increased, the original preferential policies are retained. As a result, the overall tax burden remains the same, thus ensuring the vested interests of peasants and herdsmen. By not adding even

the slightest tax burden on peasants and herdsmen at large, the tax reform program reflects the feature of broad-range but low-rate taxation system. 4) The new tax system reflects the continuity of some previous preferential policies. The regional government's preferential treatments to foreign-funded enterprises remain unchanged; and except for a few items, tax exemptions for private enterprises and individual industrial and commercial units set up by peasants and herdsmen as well as village and town enterprises in farming and pastoral areas will continue until the end of this century. Tax reductions and exemptions will continue to be granted to urban collectively-owned productive and processing enterprises; to collective enterprises set up by surplus personnel, disabled people, and the aged; and to certain qualified enterprises of tertiary industry. 5) As a result of the tax reform, the regional people's government has granted some benefits to prefectures, cities, and counties, thereby readjusting their financial revenue structure and building up their capability to become financially self-sufficient. As the reporters wound up the interview, Director Ci Nuo declared with confidence: "So long as all tax officers heighten their spirits, the new tax system can be smoothly implemented in Tibet."

Tibet To Promote State-Owned Enterprises Reform

HK0303094094 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in English 0838 GMT 3 Mar 94

[Text] Lhasa, March 3 (CNS)—Chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Region Mr. Gyaincain Norbu yesterday met with the region's deputies to the National People's Congress (NPC) and members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), who are about to attend the second session of the Eighth NPC and the second session of the Eighth CPPCC in Beijing. The chairman said that this was the 29th year since the region was established and was also an important year for the ongoing development of the region's economy with the speeding up of the establishment of the socialist market economic system.

Mr. Gyaincain Norbu briefed these deputies and members on the region's economic development last year, saying the the GNP there was 3.65 billion renminbi, 8.1 percent up over the year before. The region had made great progress in its reform, pushing state-owned enterprises into the market and developing its privately-owned and individually-owned economy.

The head of the regional government also said that the region would promote reform of state-owned enterprises, the agricultural and pastoral areas, macrocontrol and regulation, and commodity distribution as well as the social security system this year with the implementatkon of a number of measures.

Tibet Promotes Legislation To Increase Economic Growth

OW1303020294 Beijing XINHUA in English 0122
GMT 13 Mar 94

[Text] Lhasa, March 13 (XINHUA)—China's Tibet Autonomous Region has maintained steady economic growth thanks to its efforts in legislative work.

The region has issued a total of 52 laws and regulations in line with local conditions since 1978, safeguarding its economic development, according to an official from the Standing Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region People's Congress.

Tibet, one of the five autonomous regions in China, has been given full minority nationality autonomy to make laws and carry out the country's laws and regulations in line with its own conditions.

The 52 new laws and regulations cover politics, economy, culture, education, science and technology, and nationality and religious affairs.

A law adopted in 1990 on mining has protected the region's mineral resources against being excessively mined by collective enterprises and private mining households.

Regulations formulated in 1992 on environmental protection have put one-quarter of the region's areas under the region's protection.

Meanwhile, the Tibetan Autonomous Region has also revised or terminated laws which no longer suit the region's opening-up and growing economy.

Tibet Builds Closer Ties With Outside World

OW1803071194 Beijing XINHUA in English 0635
GMT 18 Mar 94

[Text] Lhasa, March 18 (XINHUA)—China's Tibet Autonomous Region expanded ties with the coastal regions and introduced more foreign investment in 1993, as it joined wholeheartedly in the nation's modernization drive.

According to statistics, Tibet approved 41 co-operation projects with other parts of China and overseas countries and regions last year, introducing more than 100 million yuan (about 11.5 million U.S. dollars) in contractual investment.

Officials said that the projects are mainly in the sectors of communications, transportation, light industry, textiles, machinery, electronics, commerce and trade.

Last year, Tibet also received a total of 40 million U.S. dollars in loans from the United Nations, foreign governments and civilian organizations for some 30 of its development projects.

The autonomous region's foreign trade hit a record 100 million U.S. dollars-worth in 1993.

The officials said that Tibet has in recent years set up a group of showcase enterprises in coastal areas, such as Hainan Province and Tianjin and Shenzhen cities, in a bid to get aboard the country's bandwagon of economic take-off.

The region has meanwhile launched a campaign to open up and expand economic and trade relations with neighboring countries. It has promulgated a set of policies to attract and regulate foreign investment.

Starting in 1992, investors from Hong Kong, the United States, Japan, Germany, Nepal and Malaysia have flocked to this once-neglected but promising region in southwest China.

The officials said that some of the projects have gone into production and begun showing profits, while others are still under construction.

They said that more than 20 of China's provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have established economic ties with Tibet, pouring in more than 100 million yuan (about 11.5 million U.S. dollars) every year. In addition, they have set up economic entities in Tibet.

Experts say that the ever-increasing ties between Tibet and the rest of the country as well as the outside world has in part eased a decades-long fund shortage and introduced technology, management and information, which, in turn, have pumped vigor into the Tibetan economy.

Tibet Sets Up Marriage Management Association

OW1703140094 Beijing XINHUA in English 1341
GMT 17 Mar 94

[Text] Lhasa, March 17 (XINHUA)—A marriage management association has been set up in Lhasa city, capital of the Tibet Autonomous Region.

With the aim of studying the theory of marriage management and measures for a better marriage management in Tibet, the association will devote efforts to implementing the Marriage Law of the People's Republic of China and the related regulations on marriage promulgated by the government of the Tibet Autonomous Region.

The association will promote scientific knowledge about marriage and provide marriage consulting services for Tibetans.

Along with social progress and development, Tibetans' marriage concepts are changing and progressing.

An official with the Tibet Regional Department of Civil Affairs said that the setting up of the association is one of the important steps in marriage management and also a necessary product of the times.

The association also elected its council, which consists of more than 30 experts, scholars and marriage management officials from all over Tibet.

The association will publish a journal titled "STUDY OF TIBET MARRIAGE".

Tibet Achieves Progress in Livestock Farming

OW1703110194 Beijing XINHUA in English 1036
GMT 17 Mar 94

[Text] Lhasa, March 17 (XINHUA)—The Tibet Autonomous Region is focusing on the development of livestock farming by accelerating the construction of infrastructural facilities.

Zhao Zhongling, director of the Bureau of Tibet Livestock Farming, said that last year, meat output in the sector reached 100 million kilograms and dairy products, 185 million kilograms, respectively increasing by 6.77 and 5.38 percent over 1980.

He said that wool output reached a record 8.9 million kilograms.

As one of the five major livestock producing regions in China, Tibet has 22.8 million head of cattle including yaks and sheep.

There are about 82 million hectares of grassland in Tibet with about 52 million hectares of grassland available for cattle.

He said that since Tibet popularized scientific methods of breeding and raising among the herdsmen, its livestock farming has enhanced its anti-calamity capacity.

He noted that now, after big calamities, the survival rate of newborn cattle is kept at more than 80 percent.

Last year, the region set up 366,000 hectares of fenced grazing land and more than 20,000 hectares of man-made grassland.

The Bureau of Tibet Livestock Farming has trained about 10,000 technicians at county, township and village levels each year in application of grassland transformation and protection and refined cattle breeding.

Tibet To Carry Out 113 Key Scientific Programs

OW1503014894 Beijing XINHUA in English 0125
GMT 15 Mar 94

[Text] Lhasa, March 15 (XINHUA)—The Tibet Autonomous Region will carry out 113 key scientific and technological programs this year to promote its social and economic development.

The programs include Lhasa highland botanical garden, improvement of breeding of cows and yaks, protection of black-neck crane and study of insect resources in the Himalayan area.

Some of the programs involve cooperation with domestic and foreign counterparts—in research and application of solar energy, personnel exchanges, academic training and introducing experts and high-technology into Tibet.

Over the past four decades, Tibet has witnessed rapid development in scientific and technological services.

Now the region has set up 19 scientific and technological research institutes, with more than 26,000 staff, engaged in agriculture, livestock breeding, energy, meteorology, communications and transport, geology and mining industry, medicine and biology.

The institutes have completed more than 2,000 scientific and technological research projects in the past decades.

The regional science and technology commission has set the 113 key scientific programs as the central tasks of the scientific community in Tibet for the 1994-2000 period.

Sources said that at present, the commission is formulating preferential policies to attract scientific and technological personnel from other parts of China to go to Tibet to participate in the programs.

Tibet Increases Number of Rural Industrial Enterprises

OW1503082194 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 15 Mar 94

[Text] Lhasa, March 15 (XINHUA)—Rural industrial enterprises are booming in the Tibet Autonomous Region and becoming a fresh force in its economic development.

A survey shows that the region has 9,180 such enterprises employing 51,000 people.

Their gross income last year amounted to 310 million yuan, an increase of 24 percent over the previous year.

This highland region began to develop rural enterprises later than the interior parts of the country.

A local official said that the expansion of rural enterprises is giving the local people a faint sense of commodity economy and helping to rationalize and boost the local economy.

The official acknowledged that Tibet's rural enterprises are concentrated in cities and towns and are developing unevenly.

Tibet Leads in Forest Coverage

OW0303072794 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 3 Mar 94

[Text] Lhasa, March 3 (XINHUA)—The Tibet Autonomous Region tops all provinces and regions in the stands of timber, a recent survey reveals.

According to the results obtained from satellite and land inspection, Tibet has more than two billion sq m [square meters] of timber forests, the biggest in all of China.

About 9.8 percent of the region, or an area of 7.17 million ha [hectares], is covered by trees.

Across its 1.2 million sq km landspace, vast tracts of forests spread across the east and south of the region, while in the west and north is broad grassland.

In addition, the survey shows, most of the region's timber storage is virgin forest.

The survey was conducted jointly by 180 experts from the Ministry of Forestry and the Forestry Department of Tibet over a period of half a year.

Experts say the survey is significant for helping the region work out plans to utilize its rich resources and promote its economy.

They also stressed that forests are "the lungs of the Earth". It is urgent for the local government to take measures to preserve the region's forests, which are important to the world's ecological environment, the experts noted.

Tibetan Farmers Broaden Income With New Ideas

OW0203091194 Beijing XINHUA in English 0802 GMT 2 Mar 94

[Text] Lhasa, March 2 (XINHUA)—When farmer Puqung raised a sow three years ago, he also raised quite a few eyebrows among his startled neighbors in Targyai Village of Xigaze County, Tibet.

Other villagers considered the keeping of the animal "inauspicious".

Three years have passed and Puqung's sow has given birth to 15 piglets. He sold the sucklings and earned 2,000 yuan.

Instantly, Puqung's success became the talk of the hamlet and spawned keen followers.

By raising and selling pigs, farmers in Targyai Village are able to buy chemical fertilizers and new furniture to decorate their homes.

In recent years, more and more farmers like Puqung have emerged in Xigaze County. Their interest is no longer confined to cattle and sheep.

Farmers living in the middle reaches of the Nyang Qu River of Bainang County used to regard miles of marshland there as wasteland. Now they have transformed the swamps into duck-raising farms. Many have earned more than 10,000 yuan.

Xigaze is one of the grain baskets in Tibet. More than half of the autonomous region's grain is harvested there. The potential, however, has not been fully tapped. One

saying describes the local people as "sitting on top of a mountain of grain, starving."

As China's burgeoning market economy has reached this remote area, Tibetan farmers are eyeing a world that is more than highland barley, cattle and sheep.

Out in the wide, open fields of Xigaze stretch patch after patch of lovely vegetables. The plastic-film covered greenhouses in farmers' courtyards are also green with vegetables even in the dead of winter.

On highways are carts of fresh vegetables on the way to market. Barley for brewing beer and some exotic stock from South America have found their way into the fields on the roof of the world.

The growth of animal breeding and planting has broadened the farming structure and food varieties of Tibetan farmers, who are earning more with a diversified economy.

Last year, farmers in Gyangze and Bainang Counties earned more than half their income through breeding and planting.

Yunnan Secretary Urges Strengthened Party Building

HK0203134694 Kunming Yunnan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Feb 94

[Text] A provincial organization work conference concluded in Kunming yesterday afternoon.

Provincial party committee Secretary Pu Chaozhu attended and delivered a speech in which he emphatically stated: Under the new circumstances, we should build the party in accordance with the party's basic line and political line as well. Party organization work should submit to and serve the party's basic line and political line. This year, China's deep-going reform is expected to enter a crucial stage marked with comprehensive progress and earthshaking breakthroughs. At the moment, the party is undergoing another major strategic transformation since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, namely, a shift from a planned economic structure to a socialist market economic structure, this being a significant change foretelling a new round of national rejuvenation and development.

Secretary Pu Chaozhu noted: Under the current circumstances and at such an important historical juncture, we should make redoubled efforts to step up party building, this being the key to all our work. The party's work should closely focus on such key aspects as emancipating the mind, grasping each and every opportunity, furthering in-depth reform, pushing forward development, and maintaining stability. Party building work should first and foremost submit to and serve these key work aspects. Insofar as guiding ideology is concerned, we should shift the focus of party organization work from cadre management to overall party building. Insofar as

work style and methods are concerned, we should shift the focus of the party organization work from such routine matters as selecting, promoting, appointing, and removing from office cadres to overall party building. To this end, we should concentrate on resolving all major contradictions and strive for tangible results in party organization work.

Secretary Pu Chaozhu maintained: We should strive to accomplish the following three major party building tasks over the next two years:

1. To attach primary importance to the party's ideological and theory building;
2. To arm the whole party with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics;
3. To step up leading organ building at all levels with an eye to making them capable of emancipating the mind, seeking truth from facts, persisting in reform and opening up, conducting fruitful work, opening up new vistas for overall party work, adhering to democratic centralism and the party spirit, broadening people's horizons, being broad-minded, uniting the broad masses of people, fighting battles, maintaining close ties with the broad masses of people, conducting in-depth investigations and study, adopting a strong sense of the masses, conducting work in a down-to-earth manner, showing concern for the overall interests, making selfless contributions, submitting to and serving the party's overall interests, as well as persistently and wholeheartedly serving the people.

Secretary Pu Chaozhu asserted: In building leading party organs at all levels across the province, we should closely follow the above mentioned criteria and requirements, make persistent efforts, and strive to achieve tangible results. In order to improve party style, Pu Chaozhu added, it is imperative to persistently further the ongoing anti-corruption struggle while building socialism with Chinese characteristics at the same time. It is also imperative to reinforce and successfully build grass-roots party organizations with forceful measures.

Yunnan Leader Speaks at Closing of Provincial CPPCC Meeting

HK1603103694 Kunming Yunnan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 4 Mar 94

[By reporters Li Yi, and Li Yongzhang]

[Excerpts] The Second Session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] Seventh Yunnan Provincial Committee concluded at Kunming's Guofang Theater yesterday afternoon with all items on the agenda fulfilled. The meeting called on CPPCC members and organizations, all democratic parties, mass organizations, and people of all nationalities across the province to unite closely around the Central Committee

with Comrade Jiang Zemin as its core, seize the opportunity, unite as one in all sincerity, share weal and woe, brace up, exert efforts to reinvigorate Yunnan and fulfill the historical tasks in the new historical period full of confidence under the leadership of the provincial party committee! [passage omitted]

Provincial CPPCC Chairman Liu Fusheng presided over the closing ceremonies. [passage omitted]

Provincial party committee Secretary Pu Chaozhu delivered an important speech at the meeting. He said: The current meeting has been most successful. CPPCC members have given play to democracy, pooled their wisdom, and offered many good opinions and proposals that have a bearing on the overall situation. This shows the province's CPPCC members have made progress in grasping and discussing state affairs and doing substantial work, and democratic parties, mass organizations, and CPPCC members have played an increasingly important role in the scientific and democratic decisionmaking of the provincial party committee and government.

Pu Chaozhu said: Facts show that Yunnan's CPPCC work has realized pleasing conversion in three aspects, namely: In participating in government and discussing state affairs, CPPCC members have changed from grasping directly perceived and partial issues to grasping major events and state affairs; they have changed from giving play to the individual's role in participating in government and discussing state affairs to giving play to the collective roles of democratic parties; and changed from their proposals being loosely connected with practical work to direct, good, proposals.

Pu Chaozhu dealt with understanding in the current situation, readjustment of the industrial setup, Yunnan's economic development, further giving play to the roles of the CPPCC and united front, and further augmenting and improving party leadership in CPPCC work. [passage omitted]

Roundup Views Yunnan's Efforts To Open Up

OW0203032594 Beijing XINHUA in English 0151
GMT 2 Mar 94

["Roundup": "Yunnan Keen To Open Wider to Outside World"]

[Text] Kunming, March 2 (XINHUA)—Southwest China's Yunnan Province is accelerating its pace to increase contacts with neighboring countries in a bid to open wider to the outside world.

The land-locked province, whose economy has for long been hindered by inconvenient communications, neighbors Vietnam, Laos and Myanmar (Burma), having a border of 4,060 km.

Officials said that the past 15 years have turned Yunnan into one of the frontiers of China's reform and opening-up. It has so far opened two-thirds of its counties to

foreigners and established eight state-level and eight province-level outlets on the border.

International cooperation in economy, science, technology, culture, education, sports and public health resulted in the approval of 509 foreign-invested enterprises in Yunnan last year.

Using self-collected funds and cooperating with Myanmar, the province's border areas last year built and upgraded highways to three important towns in north Myanmar, much improving communications between them.

In Ruili and Wanding business people from outside the two countries are arriving in surges.

By the end of last December the three towns of Hekou, Tianbao and Jinshuihe on the Sino-Vietnamese border reopened.

The provincial capital of Kunming is now linked by highways with the important northern Vietnamese port of Haiphong, via the border town of Hekou.

China's only state-level outlet on the border with Laos was also opened in Yunnan last year.

Two-way border trade between Yunnan and the three countries has been increasing by large margins to reach more than 2.87 billion yuan-worth last year.

The Mekong River, which winds through China, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam, has turned out to be an economic bond among the countries.

Since 1990 China and Laos have repeatedly launched inspections, and experimental sailings, of the river. Last year China, Laos, Myanmar and Thailand surveyed 360 km of the river during the dry season, obtaining abundant data on dredging and navigation.

In January this year experts from the four countries sponsored a conference here to study the prospects of official navigation of the river.

The two ports of Jinghong and Simao along the Lancang River, the name of the part of the Mekong in Chinese territory, have been approved as state-level outlets designed to promote the local economy.

The Yunnan provincial government has reached agreements with Laos, Thailand and Myanmar to build two highways connecting the two countries. The highways will then be extended to Malaysia and Singapore.

Meanwhile, a local railway line in Yunnan is being extended to Dali in the western part of the province and is expected to eventually link up with the railway network of Laos.

Yunnan's plans to connect itself with neighboring countries by water, road and rail have aroused interest of the Asian Development Bank, which has provided loans for these communication projects.

Kunming airport has become a major international airport in the region, as it has opened direct air routes to Rangoon, Bangkok, Chiangmai, Singapore, Vientiane, Kuala Lumpur and Hong Kong. The city also envisages developing routes to Phnom Penh and Ho Chi Minh City.

Currently the province is building and upgrading other airports, including those at Zhaotong, Lijiang and Dali. Seven of the airports will open to traffic by the end of this year.

Meanwhile, Yunnan is making efforts to improve the highways connecting Kunming and the outlets on the border, such as Hekou and Xishuangbanna. Officials said major highways within 200 km around Kunming will have been upgraded by the end of next year.

To date, Yunnan has established trade and economic ties with more than 100 countries and regions worldwide. Last year the province registered a two-way trade volume of over 1.21 billion U.S. dollars- worth and received more than 400,000 overseas visitors.

Provincial Governor He Zhiqiang said that Yunnan is keen to consolidate and expand cooperation with Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam, Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand, as well as to develop cooperative channels with the Republic of Korea, Australia and Indonesia.

He said his province also intends to initiate economic ties with Cambodia, the Philippines and Brunei, while engaging in promoting friendly relations with India, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

During the first Kunming export commodities fair last August, Governor He vowed to turn the annual event into an influential international fair as a measure to promote Yunnan further in the global arena.

Citizens in Yunnan Province Live Longer, Healthier Lives

*OW0703015494 Beijing XINHUA in English 0134
GMT 7 Mar 94*

[Text] Kunming, March 7 (XINHUA)—People in south-west China's Yunnan Province, a historically backward and disease-ridden area, have a life expectancy of 65.2 years, 25.2 years longer than the average in the year of 1950.

According to officials from the World Health Organization (WHO), the province, home to 26 nationalities, has reached the level of moderately developed countries in the field.

Since Yunnan is located at an average sea-level of above 2,000 meters, the diversity in climate and natural environment resulted in spread of many epidemic disease like snail fever, malaria, leprosy and goiter.

In 1930s, a plague hit Simao region, killing tens of thousands of people at this important material port in Southeast Asia.

Thanks to undertakings to improve medical and health conditions after New China was founded, epidemic diseases have been so far brought under strict control.

The Ministry of Public Health reported that infectious incidence rate has seen a dramatic drop in the past 12 years. Only four out of 10,000 catch such diseases as goiter, malaria and leprosy in some prefectures.

Among the country's border provinces, Yunnan has become the first with 85 percent of the population meeting vaccination requirements set by WHO.

More than half of its rural population of 32 million, including a large proportion who are ethnic people, now have access to clean water.

So far, the province has 6,500 hospitals, over 130,000 medical professionals and practitioners and 82,000 hospital beds, respectively 67-fold, 135-fold and 134-fold more than in 1950.

And a medical network throughout its 127 counties helps the province keep an eye on epidemic diseases.

Despite the great progress, it is not easy for the province to achieve the goal of every resident enjoying health care at the end of this century, as medical education is difficult to reach its mountainous areas because of poor transportation.

Yunnan Biologists Try New Way To Protect Plants

*OW0403132094 Beijing XINHUA in English 0807
GMT 4 Mar 94*

[Text] Kunming, March 4 (XINHUA)—A group of biologists are helping monks plant trees and flowers in a temple in Yunnan Province's Dai Autonomous Prefecture of Xishuangbanna.

From Chinese Academy of Sciences, the scientists are trying to preserve the rich plant varieties in this south-west China tropical region.

Professor Xu Zaifu, director of the prefecture's botanical garden, said that it is also a research conducted according to a United Nation's convention issued in 1992 to preserve the diversity of living beings and local culture and maintain the harmony between them.

Funded by the U.S. Ford Foundation, they aim to cultivate over 100 kinds of plants which are on the verge of extinction caused by the population growth.

The 19,000-sq-km prefecture, bordering on Myanmar [Burma] and Laos, is a home to a dozen minority nationalities, including the Hani, Lahu, Blang and Yi, with a combined population of over 800,000. The Dai nationality accounts for the largest proportion.

Plants play an important role in local religion.

The Dai people believe in a kind of Buddhism, the sutras of which are written on palm leaves.

According to ancient records, trees always appeared in important events in the life of the father of Buddhism, Sakyamuni. He was born, enlightened and entered a state of nirvana under trees.

So trees have been honored as holy among local Buddhists. In the past, anyone who cut down a tree would be sentenced to death and their offspring made slaves.

In addition, temples and Buddha figures are made of valuable timber. Lamp-oil, perfumes and dyes are refined from flowers and leaves.

At present, there are more than 500 temples in the prefecture, which are called "gardens for buddhist plants", with at least over 50 varieties in each of them.

Xu and his colleagues hope to extend the research to other temples.

Soil Erosion in Yunnan 'Growing More Serious'

HK0503064294 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in English 1349 GMT 4 Mar 94

[Text] Kunming, March 4 (CNS)—Participants attending the second session of the 7th Yunnan People's Political Consultative Conference warned that a sharp drop in arable land resulting from serious soil erosion would have disastrous consequences.

Yunnan, a highland province with arable land making up a mere 7.5 percent of its entire area, has few effective water conservancy works while the land under cultivation is so weak that its productivity is far lower than the average across the country. Soil erosion is growing more serious because of frequent natural disasters such as drought, water-logging, flooding, earthquakes and mudslides with the living conditions in some areas being in jeopardy. Land under cultivation is still in decline as incomplete statistics show that the area of paddy fields were reduced by 149,300 mu in 1993 compared with the area in 1985.

The use of land in the province is not yet under proper administration and some counties and cities have rushed to make use of arable land for the establishment of development zones without undertaking prior feasibility studies. The participants at the conference pointed out that damage to the ecological environment and land would result in waste and lead to a disastrous outcome. They called for greater awareness of the need for environmental protection in the province while at the same time asking for the drawing up of measures for the protection of land for proper use.

Director of the Yunnan Institute of Economics Mr. Hu Tongyuan suggested that a dramatic adjustment of the agricultural pattern should take place. Ecological-safe

agriculture, commerce-oriented farming and agriculture for the earning of foreign exchange should be painstakingly undertaken. Modern agriculture should be developed with a wider scope covering farming, forestry, animal husbandry and breeding together with comprehensive exploitation of the processing industry. The area under cultivation needs to be maintained in order to ensure a certain amount of agricultural output while few breakthroughs could be seen as far as science and technology were concerned in the improvement of farming conditions while at the same time demands for grains for consumption continued to grow steadily.

Yunnan Exports More Machinery, Electrical Products

OW1703073594 Beijing XINHUA in English 0649
GMT 17 Mar 94

[Text] Kunming, March 17 (XINHUA)—Southwest China's Yunnan Province, a leading producer of quality cigarettes in China, saw a sharp increase in its exports of machinery and electrical products last year.

According to local officials, Yunnan exported machinery and electrical products worth 102.75 million U.S. dollars in 1993, up 48.2 percent compared with the previous year.

Bordering Myanmar [Burma], Laos and Vietnam, the province has been making efforts to make full use of its geographical advantages over the past few years.

In opening up markets for its machinery and electrical products, it has adopted a policy of giving priority to the development of the Southeast Asian market while strengthening traditional markets in Hong Kong, Macao, Europe and the United States.

Besides building more special production bases for machinery and electrical products in the province and sending missions to hold fairs of machinery and electrical products in neighboring countries, the relevant local departments have also adopted flexible ways of trading to boost exports of such products, including spot exchange trade, barter trade, buyer's credit and seller's credit, and have achieved marked results.

For instance, the province has experienced a rise of 81 percent in its exports of machinery and electrical products to the United States.

So far, Yunnan exports more than 70 kinds of machinery and electrical products, as against only a dozen kinds in 1984, since when the quality of its products for export has kept improving. The proportion of products for export with higher technical content and machinery, and instruments and meters with higher added value is increasing rapidly, the officials added.

North Region

Beijing Secretary Speaks at Propaganda Conference

SK1203075694 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 28 Feb 94 p 1

[Report by Li Qiao (2621 0829): "Conscientiously Implement the Guidelines of the National Propaganda and Ideological Work Conference and Provide Guarantees for Ideology and Press Work in the Capital's Modernization Drive"]

[Excerpts] The Beijing Municipal CPC Committee recently held a municipal propaganda work conference to study the guidelines of the national propaganda and ideological work conference and to arrange Beijing's propaganda and ideological work for this year. It called on party committees at all levels to strengthen leadership over propaganda and ideological work, comprehensively implement the guidelines of Comrade Jiang Zemin's important speech given at the national propaganda and ideological work conference, and, with the guidance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the party's basic line, arm the people with scientific theories, guide them with correct public opinion, mold them with noble spirit, encourage them with outstanding works, and provide a still more effective ideological guarantee and press environment for safeguarding the stability of the capital and for attaining the strategic objective of "achieving a fairly comfortable life three years ahead of schedule."

Leading comrades attending the conference were Chen Xitong, secretary of the municipal party committee; Li Qiyang, mayor; Li Zhijian, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee and concurrently director of its propaganda department; Ouyang Wenan, Yang Chaoshi, and Qiang Wei, standing committee members of the municipal party committee; and He Luli, vice mayor. [passage omitted]

Chen Xitong gave an important speech at the conference. He emphasized the great importance of the national propaganda and ideological work conference and urged: Leaders at all levels in the municipality should conscientiously relay, study, and implement the guidelines of the conference and, in particular, study well the important speeches of Comrade Jiang Zemin and other leading comrades. We should implement the basic principles for this year's work as defined by the central authorities and take the initiative in subordinating to and serving the endeavor of "seizing the opportunity to deepen reform, open wider to the outside world, promote development, and maintain stability," which meets the basic interests of the work of the entire party. Propaganda and ideological work should advocate concerted efforts. We should implement the guidelines of the national propaganda and ideological work conference, especially the speech of Comrade Jiang Zemin.

Chen Xitong pointed out: Beijing's propaganda and ideological work has produced great achievements in publicizing Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the party's basic line, raising ideological and theoretical levels, and adhering to the correct press guidance over the past few years. It has also made important contributions to ensuring the stability of the capital, promoting economic construction, reform, and opening up, and strengthening the socialist spiritual civilization. As has been proven in practice, Beijing's contingents of propaganda, ideological, and theoretical workers can withstand tests.

Chen Xitong emphasized: In the new situation where the establishment of the socialist market economy system is accelerated, it is very important to achieve success in propaganda and ideological work. The main melody of propaganda and ideological work is publicizing socialism with Chinese characteristics. A good command of this main melody will bring about success in carrying out propaganda work correctly and effectively. We should arm the people with scientific theories, guide them with correct public opinion, mold them with noble spirit, and encourage them with outstanding works. It is hoped that party organizations at all levels will strengthen leadership over propaganda and ideological work and that all trades and professions will support propaganda and ideological work.

Chen Xitong put forward clear requirements on improvement of the contingents of propaganda and ideological workers. He said: To make propaganda and ideological work successful, the contingents of propaganda cadres should first intensify the study of the basic theory and basic knowledge of Marxism and Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. They should learn to resolve issues with Marxist stand, viewpoints, and methods. We should step up efforts to improve the leading bodies of propaganda and ideological fronts, pay attention to promoting young cadres, and maintain the stability of the contingents of propaganda and ideological cadres. [passage omitted]

Beijing Vows To Attract More Foreign Investment

OW0403083994 Beijing XINHUA in English 0648 GMT 4 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, March 4 (XINHUA)—China's capital city Beijing intends to attract more foreign investment to boost its booming infrastructure construction, according to Mayor Li Qiyang.

Li made this remark at a recent municipal foreign economic and trade meeting.

He said that the current international and domestic situation helps pave the way for further use of foreign funds, but a better environment for such investment is badly needed.

As world consortiums, financiers and transnational firms have kept pouring into Beijing to seek opportunities since the beginning of the year, the emphasis of the work should be placed on creating favorable conditions for foreign investment and cooperation, he said.

In the first month of this year, the number of the newly-built companies with over 10 million U.S. dollars investment each reached 20. The biggest of them were two real estate corporations, each having a total investment of 60 million U.S. dollars.

And by the end of January the municipal government had approved 7,783 foreign-funded firms and directly used more than 10.71 billion U.S. dollars in foreign funds.

Explaining the reason for promoting the role of foreign investment, Deputy Mayor Lu Yucheng said that the drive will focus on encouraging the attraction of more foreign funds, the setting up of more businesses, more project construction and more profits earned this year.

Lu also said that the majority of the foreign funds will be guided into the construction of urban infrastructure facilities and development zones of various kinds, as well as into the mainstay industries such as automobiles, electronics and building materials.

In addition, he said, full use should be made of world trade information networks to provide more information services for both investors and those who need investment.

And the drawing up of laws and regulations concerning foreign economic trade and co-operation should be strengthened to protect the foreign businessmen's legal rights and interests in China.

Administrative formalities should be simplified and work efficiency should be improved in order to provide a coordinated servicing process.

In 1994 the city will pour more funds into the construction of major projects such as the capital's subways, expressways and power plants.

The construction of first-class economic and technology development zones will also be stepped up through Sino-foreign co-operation.

Lu also said that Beijing is now probing for ways to establish Sino-foreign shareholding companies.

For this reason, the companies that are already listed are encouraged to issue B and H shares, and the financial institutions to issue bonds abroad, while infrastructure projects will try the BOT (building, operation and transfer) channel.

Beijing Secretary Meets With Kuomintang Committee Leaders

SK1903012194 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 5 Mar 94 p 1

[Text] On 4 March, Chen Xitong, secretary of the municipal party committee, invited chairman and vice chairmen of the Beijing Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang to a heart-to-heart talk.

At 1500 that afternoon, leading comrades of the municipal revolutionary committee of the Kuomintang walked to a meeting room of the organ of the municipal party committee, where Comrade Chen Xitong had already stayed. Chen Xitong happily said: Today, I invite comrades of the Kuomintang Committee, a friendly party of ours, here to have a talk. There are already the system of political consultation and the forms of special report meetings and forums. But, the small-scale heart-to-heart talks are very limited. Now that you are invited to a heart-to-heart talk today, you may make yourselves at home and chatter away about this and that, such as international and domestic situation, the modernization of the capital, the united front work, and the difficulties and problems requiring our help and solution.

Amid the cordial and warm atmosphere, comrades of the committee of Kuomintang, expressed their opinions on the multiparty cooperation led by the CPC, on participation in and discussion of political affairs, on democratic supervision, on overseas propaganda, and on self-construction. Some comrades said with deep feeling: Through heart-to-heart talks, our affection with municipal leading comrades has become closer and we are greatly inspired. Comrades participating in the talk maintained that this form of talk was good and convenient for them to speak their mind freely.

During the three-hour talk, Chen Xitong continuously exchanged opinions and ideas with Kuomintang comrades. He said: In upholding the principles of long-term coexistence and mutual supervision, showing utter devotion to each other, and sharing honor or disgrace, the key lies in showing utter devotion to each other. Only by having a heart-to-heart talk can we establish a profound friendship and can we coexist for a long time and supervise each other in an even better way. Today's heart-to-heart talk is the first of its kind between us. From now on, we should strengthen contacts through diverse forms. The CPC and the revolutionary committee of the Kuomintang share the same goal, that is, to make China strong and prosperous at an earlier date and to build the socialism with Chinese characteristics that was advocated by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. Therefore, the revolutionary committee of the Kuomintang has no reason to refuse to participate in the multiparty cooperation and has no reason to refuse to inherit and carry forward the fine tradition of showing utter devotion to each other, that had been manifested between Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai and the old generation of leaders of democratic parties.

Chen Xitong sincerely hoped that the revolutionary committee of the Kuomintang would recommend its comrades to hold leading posts at pertinent government departments. He added: The CPC should strengthen the construction of itself, but I hope that democratic parties will also strengthen the construction of themselves.

Attending the heart-to-heart talks were He Luli, Zhang Lianyun, Wang Xijue, Li Peiyu, Gan Peigen, Jiang Jianguo, Han Ruqi, He Shengtao, and Geng Yuqi, leaders of the municipal revolutionary committee of the Kuomintang.

Also attending were Wang Daming, Li Zhijian, and Shen Rendao, leaders of the municipality.

It is learned that Comrade Chen Xitong will also hold talks with leading comrades of other democratic parties and industrial and commercial federations in the first half of this year.

Beijing Executes Six for Robbing Taxis, Killing Drivers

SK1603100494 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 5 Mar 94 p 1

[Excerpt] The municipal intermediate people's court held a meeting on 4 March to pronounce strict punishments on a number of criminals who robbed taxis and cruelly killed the drivers. Six criminals guilty of the most heinous crimes were escorted to the execution ground and shot to death.

Among the serious criminal activities, cases on robbing taxi drivers and stealing taxis have increased notably. In 1993, 273 such cases occurred, 340 percent more than in 1992. Of the total, 165 were cases on robbery of taxi drivers, an increase of 217 percent over 1992; and 108 were cases on stealing of taxis, a substantial increase. Such criminal activities damaging taxi drivers have greatly threatened the public security of the capital and the lives and property of the people. Implementing the principle of dealing strict blows to criminal activities, Beijing's public security and judicial departments concentrated forces and devoted time to strictly crack down on robbery and stealing of taxis and other criminal activities.

The six criminals who were executed on 4 March were Zhang Yong and Liang Cuifa, peasants from Wuji County of Hebei Province, who ganged up and fled to Beijing to rob a taxi and cruelly killed the driver; Fu Qiang, a jobless person, and his partners Li Feng and Du Guijun, who robbed taxis and killed the drivers on many occasions; and Wang Shili, a jobless person, who anesthetized taxi drivers and robbed money from them on many occasions. Liang Zhaoming, Liu Xiaogang, Qi Shoufeng, Liu Quanlu, and Wang Guoli, who also joined the above-mentioned criminal activities, were sentenced to life imprisonment or fixed-term imprisonment. [passage omitted]

Savings Deposits in Beijing Increase Sharply

OW1703044094 Beijing XINHUA in English 0416 GMT 17 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, March 17 (XINHUA)—The savings deposits of local people in both urban and rural areas of Beijing showed a sharp increase in the first two months of this year.

Figures released by the municipal people's bank show that the city's total savings deposits by the end of February amounted to 62.6 billion yuan.

In 1993 the city saw a record amount of savings deposits of 17.27 billion yuan. This year saw a continuing growth, with a total of 2.65 billion yuan added in January, up 1.21 billion yuan from the average monthly increase in 1993.

In February the city had another 3.43-billion-yuan increase in savings deposits, a hefty 6.07-percent rise from the same period last year.

The figures also show that residents' income remained stable, and about 92 percent of the depositors were optimistic about future income trends.

More aware of risks, local people have reduced blind investment and have begun to put more money in the bank. Most of them prefer long-term deposits to short-term ones.

Of the total increase in savings deposits in the first two months of this year, fixed deposits accounted for 97 percent.

Government Efforts Benefit Beijing's Non-Staple Food Market

OW2103131994 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 21 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, March 21 (XINHUA)—Beijingers are now enjoying a diversity of non-staple food, thanks to the government's efforts last year in lifting food prices.

According to a recent conference held here recently on suburban livestock farming, the total output of non-staple food remained high in 1993, and a range of non-staple food centers with high production in the city's suburban areas has taken initial shape.

These suburban counties provided more than 3.76 million pigs last year, a three-percent rise over a year ago.

The weight of eggs supplied to the capital's markets jumped by 6.2 percent over the figure in the previous year.

Over 2.2 million pigs and 171 million kilograms of eggs were produced by large and standard farms.

To bolster market sales, 62 integrated economic complexes and 670 pig-breeding farms which combine the

breeding, production and processing in one place, have been built in the suburban areas.

Hundreds of meat and egg sales centers have been set up across the district areas of the city to step up the delivery of the non-staple food, so that citizens are able to enjoy the food fresh the same day or even within several hours.

The city has also set up quarantine stations at the municipal and county levels and trained about 1,000 quarantine specialists to ensure the residents have healthy, clean food.

Some 40 quarantine stations have been built alongside the highways and roads that lead to the city center and 118 markets all have appointed hygiene staff.

Hebei Secretary Inspects Langfang Development Zone

SK1703052594 Shijiazhuang Hebei People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Mar 94

[Text] On the morning of 16 March, Cheng Weigao, secretary of the provincial party committee, who is participating in the second session of the eighth National People's Congress, used leisure time to inspect the Langfang economic and technological development zone.

During last year's inspections here, Cheng Weigao instructed Langfang city to build its development zone into a first-class national development zone. This time, after hearing the report on construction and development of the development zone made by a leader of Langfang city, he inspected four Chinese-foreign joint ventures on the spot, including the (Huari) furniture corporation, a Chinese-Japanese joint venture. He was satisfied with the construction of the development zone and praised its good development. He encouraged Langfang city to continue to carry forward the achievements, to guide the peasants of the development zone to develop the tertiary industry, and to increase investment on the basis of paying attention to efficiency, to continuously attend to the construction of infrastructural facilities, to ensure that overall, coordinate, and reasonable arrangements are made, and to build the development zone into a new-type.

Hebei Governor Discusses 1994 Economic Arrangements

SK2103055094 Shijiazhuang Hebei People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Mar 94

[Text] In an interview by this reporter, Governor Ye Liansong said: This year, Hebei Province plans to keep on the trend of rapid increase in the GNP. To this end, the province should give prominence to the following several points in making arrangements for economic work. We should persist in combining the package reform with breakthroughs in key areas and accelerate the pace of reform, with emphasis on accelerating the operational mechanism of state-owned enterprises and establishing a modern enterprise system. We should

positively promote the reform of financial, taxing, banking, planning, investment, and money-lending systems.

Ye Liansong stressed: We should continue to pay attention to the province's agricultural and rural work. Under the prerequisite of ensuring the steady increase in major agricultural products, we should optimize agricultural structure under the guidance of market. We should go all out to build the rural socialized service system and promote the development of township and town enterprises. Continued efforts should be made to reduce peasants' burdens. Efforts should also be made to doing the rural family planning work well. In industrial production, we should further optimize the industrial structure and profoundly conduct the activities of effecting a 14-17 percent increase in the total industrial added value, effecting a 10 percent increase in the profit and tax of the industry at or above the township level that exercises independent accounting, effecting a 10 percent increase in the profit and tax of large and medium-sized industrial enterprises, effecting a 25-35 percent increase in the technological transformation investment made by the whole people, effecting a 15 percent decline in the losses of large and medium-sized industrial enterprises, and effecting a 1 percentage point increase in the general index of economic efficiency of the industry at or above the township level that exercises independent accounting. The readjustment of product mix should be emphasized. The pace of technological transformation of enterprises should be accelerated. Great efforts should be made to expand and occupy market in line with market demands. And attention should be paid to grasping competitive projects, creating competitive products, striving for first-class quality, and enhancing the competitiveness of enterprises.

Yue Qifeng stressed: With focus on accelerating the cultivation of market structure, we should vigorously develop the tertiary industry and gradually increase the proportion of the tertiary industry in the provincial GNP. Ye Liansong said: This year, Hebei province should continue to rationally increase the investment in fixed assets and accelerate the pace of building key projects.

On how to open the province even wider to the outside world and other domestic places through implementation of the strategy concerning foreign trade, foreign investment, and foreign economic relations, Ye Liansong said: This year, the province should accelerate the development of foreign trade, foreign investment, and foreign economic relations, continue to grasp the work concerning the areas around Bo Hai and the areas around Beijing and Tianjin, and improve the province's investment environment in an effort to make the province more attractive to investors both at home and abroad.

Hebei Official Analyzes Reasons for Financial Difficulties

SK0403063594 Shijiazhuang Hebei People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Mar 94

[Excerpts] While financial revenues for Hebei Province increased by a large margin overall in 1994, many localities found themselves in tight financial straits, and some were unable to meet the people's demand for food. How on earth should we handle this situation that emerges from the process of advancement and development? The deputies of the people's congress and the members of the provincial committee of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], who were attending the current sessions, frankly and sincerely aired their views and suggestions.

According to the information dispatched by reporters (Fan Shijun) and (Zhang Guoxing) from the sessions, Hebei Province effected a relatively big increase in financial revenues in 1993 to make a new breakthrough of historical significance. According to statistics, the province's financial revenue totaled 14.39 billion yuan, an increase of 44.4 percent over the previous year, exceeding the average national increase level by 4.5 percentage points. In 1993, governments and financial and tax departments at all levels in the province kept the idea of invigorating the economy firmly in mind, and tried all possible means to realize the program on invigorating Hebei's economy as well as various other objectives. Major indicators were that various fields raised and circulated funds to accelerate the construction of key projects, continued to increase input in agriculture, continued to support the technological renovation of large and medium-sized enterprises, and continued to launch the activities of creating high-revenue counties and eliminating subsidy receiving counties, yielding remarkable results. Fengnan and Huanghua counties's realization of 100 million yuan in financial revenue in 1992, was followed by Qian, Fengning, Zunhua, Wuan, Fengrun, Yutian, and Hengshui so that they joined 1993's list of counties with 100 million yuan in financial revenue. [passage omitted]

In 1993, the province made a breakthrough of historical significance in financial revenues that was fully affirmed by the deputies of the provincial people's congress and the members of the provincial CPPCC committee who were attending the current sessions. However, the deputies and the members also worried about the tight financial circumstances in some localities. In particular, some localities were unable to issue wages on schedule, that caused great concern among deputies and members. Chen Hui, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee and deputy director of the provincial committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, revealed in her speech to the session that according to the statistics compiled early this year, the province as a whole owed teachers of primary and middle schools a large amount of wages, thus not only affecting teachers' enthusiasm but also forcing some key

teachers to change jobs frequently. Director of the province's financial department, Zhang Xianpu, analyzes the reasons for the large increase of financial revenue in some parts of the province, and the tight financial situation in others, in his report on the implementation of the 1993 provincial budget and the 1994 draft budget: The first reason was that although the province as a whole effected a relatively big increase in financial revenues last year, the increase was mainly brought about by localities at or above the city and prefectural levels, and the increase in localities at or below the county level was not as great. Only 28 counties and county-level cities surpassed the national revenue average. Some counties and county-level cities did not effect an increase in their revenues, and some even experienced a decline. The second reason was that factors for revenue increases due to policy increased, and, in particular, appropriations used as wages increased. The third reason was the low quality of many products of the province, and the difficulties in production and management that was experienced by some enterprises. The fourth reason was the indulgence in serious extravagance and waste by some localities and units which incurred huge losses of state property. [passage omitted]

Hebei Launches Major Afforestation Project

OW0103033494 Beijing XINHUA in English 0237
GMT 1 Mar 94

[Text] Shijiazhuang, March 1 (XINHUA)—A major green campaign aimed at transforming barren mountains into orchards has been launched in north Hebei Province.

The curtain was lifted on the campaign on last Friday [25 February] when thousands of explosions echoed among the hills of the Taihang Mountains to the west of Shijiazhuang, the provincial capital. The blasting will make it possible to form fields on hill sides.

The vice-director of the city's forestry bureau, Liu Zhanzhong, said that from February 25 to March 12, nearly a million blastholes of dynamite would be exploded in the mountains.

The vice-director said these blasts would pave the way for the reclaiming of some 13,000 ha. of fields, on which 300,000 apple trees could be planted.

Hebei's campaign is only part of the Chinese Government's plan to afforest the Taihang Mountains which run along the border between Shanxi and Hebei.

In the mountain area, poor vegetation has been causing serious erosion, resulting in a rugged terrain and poor water conservancy, which, in turn, poses a fundamental difficulty for the life of local people and their production efforts.

Listed in the "Agenda for the 21st Century" of the Chinese Government, the afforestation of the Taihang

Mountains will be one of the largest environmental construction projects ever launched in China.

It is also a critical part of global efforts to improve the earth environment, and will be carried out as an obligation of the Chinese Government to the 1992 United Nations Environment and Development Conference.

In the first year of full-scale operations on this plan, the effort will be concentrated on the development of apple farms, and will feature improved management on the side of the government, the vice-director said.

Besides its effects on the environment, the vice-director said the green campaign would also bring about a remarkable economic return.

The government estimates that in three to five years, these hillside orchards will be making 600 million yuan a year for local farmers.

Hebei Sees 'Marked Results' in Using World Bank Loans

SK2103024094 Shijiazhuang Hebei People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Mar 94

[Text] Baoding Prefecture witnessed marked results in using loans provided by World Bank for agricultural projects. Over the past three years, the prefecture has utilized a total investment of 45 million yuan in World Bank loans. Part of the project area, Gaoyang and Boye counties have newly added and improved 330,000 mu of irrigated acreage. Through comprehensive development, output of grain, cotton, and beef has increased in an all-round way. Of this, output of grain increased from 80,000 tonnes in 1991 to 165,000 tonnes in 1993 and the per capita income increased from 350 yuan to 710 yuan.

Hebei Maintains Low Unemployment Rate in Urban Areas

OW1603130994 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 16 Mar 94

[Text] Shijiazhuang, March 16 (XINHUA)—The unemployment rate in urban areas of northern China's Hebei Province was kept at 2.02 percent through the end of last year, lower than the national average of 2.6 percent.

Figures from the Hebei Provincial Statistics Bureau show that a total of 300,000 people were newly employed last year, pushing the total number of urban employed in Hebei to 6.99 million.

It is worth noting that the achievement was made under a market mechanism rather than government assignment, which had been long practiced before.

Officials said that labor markets have been established in every major city of the province. A contract worker employment system has been promoted in almost all state enterprises in the province.

More and more young people, especially college graduates, have begun to choose careers on their own. A recent survey by the Hebei provincial women's federation, for instance, shows that women changed jobs more often than men while in the past under a planned economy more men changed professions than women.

Economic effectiveness has become the major factor for job applicants in considering which enterprises they should apply to. Those offering higher incomes, including private enterprises, have become the favorite choices. Some urban residents have even chosen to work in rural enterprises. In the past the preference was to work for state enterprises and government organs.

Officials said that labor markets have also greatly helped those workers whose companies have gone bankrupt. For instance, over 200 workers left stranded by a wireless electronics factory which announced bankruptcy in Shijiazhuang, capital of the province, found reemployment very soon through introductions via a labor market. Only some 60 workers from the defunct factory remained unemployed.

A large number of rural laborers have entered cities looking for jobs. In Shijiazhuang alone, long-term rural laborers topped 200,000, working as drivers, chefs, boiler keepers and street cleaners.

Hebei's Qinhuangdao City Cracks Down on Counterfeiters

SK1403121694 Shijiazhuang Hebei People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Mar 94

[Text] The police both under the Haigang Public Security Subbureau of Qinhuangdao city on Xinhua street recently cracked down on a serious case of buying commodities with fake Renminbi banknotes. Three criminals, including (Ge Shunmin), were placed in detention and investigated in line with the law.

In February 1993 (Ge Shunmin), a peasant of Funing County, made acquaintance with (Dai Zhenao), a peasant of Lixian County in Baoding Prefecture, and (Guo Airong), a woman from Boli County. He bought 45,000 yuan of fake renminbi with the cash of 15,000 yuan and successively bought commodities worth 400 yuan with the fake renminbi at the evening market on Haiyang Road and at individual-run stores in Qinhuangdao city. On 8 March, he was arrested on the spot by the police when buying a golden ring at the Jiaohang Shopping Center.

After the exposure of the case, the Haigang Public Security Subbureau of Qinhuangdao city has rapidly dispatched its personnel respectively to Henan Province and Baoding Prefecture and arrested the two criminals, including (Dai Zhenao) and (Guo Airong), who sold the fake Renminbi. The dispatched personnel have seized 40,000 yuan of fake renminbi. The case is being further handled.

Inner Mongolia Secretary Views Setting Up Service System

SK1203035494 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 2 Mar 94 p 1

[Text] The leaders at various levels must approach from the high plane of developing the socialist market economy to fully understand the importance and urgency of accelerating the setup of the rural and pastoral social service system, strengthen the dynamics of work, guide the grass-roots cadres and peasants to engage in practice, strive to make a success within this year, and promote a fast development of agriculture, animal husbandry, and rural and pastoral areas. This is what Comrade Wang Qun set forth at the regional forum on setting up the rural and pastoral social service system.

The regional forum on setting up the rural and pastoral social service system was held in Ulanqab League on 26-27 February. Wang Qun, secretary of the regional party committee; and Wu Liji, deputy secretary of the regional party committee and chairman of the regional government, attended and addressed the forum. The forum was chaired by Bai Enpei, deputy secretary of the regional party committee and head of the regional leading group in charge of the rural and pastoral work; and Yun Bulong, vice chairman of the regional government. Present at the forum were over 60 persons, including responsible persons of leagues and cities in charge of agricultural and livestock work, regional departments concerned, and some banners and counties.

The comrades participating in the forum heard the introductions of the experiences in promoting organizational reform, developing "leading economy," and setting up the socialist service system, gained by Qahar Right Wing Rear Banner, Wuchuan County, Tongliao city, Ningcheng County, Linhe city, Xi Ujimqin Banner, and three townships and villages of Qahar Right Wing Rear Banner and Liangcheng County; and also proceeded from reality to deeply discuss the issues of deepening reform and accelerating the setup of the overall service system.

Comrade Wang Qun prominently stressed the important significance of setting up and perfecting the rural and pastoral social service system. He pointed out: Accelerating the setup of the rural and pastoral social service system is an important measure for implementing the guidelines of the third session of the 14th party Central Committee and the central policy on grasping favorable opportunities to deepen reform, expand the scale of opening up, promote development, and maintain stability; a priority to deepening the rural and pastoral reform; a reliable way for speeding up economic development and making the people, towns, townships, sumu, banners, and counties rich; an urgent demand for promoting organizational reform, the change of government functions, and the transfer of personnel, alleviating the financial difficulties of banners and counties, and maintaining social stability; and the necessary way for introducing agriculture, animal husbandry, and the rural and

pastoral economy to markets, accelerating the setup of the socialist market economic system, promoting the combination of urban and rural areas, coordinating development, and making the peasants and herdsmen become fairly well-off as soon as possible. Setting up a perfect social service system is deepening the rural and pastoral reform and accelerating the pace of development. This will gigantically promote the region's reform, development, and stability.

Comrade Wang Qun stressed: Accelerating the setup of the rural and pastoral social service system is a hard job. Whether or not we win a victory in this battle is a grim test for the cadres at various levels. The leaders at various levels should be promoters of progress, foster a sense of high responsibility and a sense of high urgency, foster the idea that development can be accelerated and stability can be maintained only by accelerating reform, firmly grasp the current favorable opportunity which is conducive to agricultural and livestock development, conscientiously conduct study and make arrangements, organize forces to boldly engage in practice, and strive to make achievements as soon as possible.

Comrade Wang Qun urged: The party committees and governments at various levels should realistically strengthen the leadership over the setup of the rural and pastoral social service system. We should persistently streamline superstructure, strengthen the grass roots, change functions, intensify service, and mobilize a large number of young cadres and science professionals and technicians to bring into play their wisdom and intelligence at the service organizations. According to the "three-conducive" principles and in line with actual conditions, we should formulate appropriate policies, conscientiously provide service organizations with production bases, and create necessary conditions for setting up and developing the service system. Leagues, cities, banners, and counties should mobilize their leading bodies; organize and send, in a well-planned manner, cadres to towns, townships, and sumu; help conduct specific study and solve their working problems; and grasp the work of townships one after another.

Comrade Wu Liji said in his speech: At present, our region is entering a new key stage of rural and pastoral reform. The broad masses of peasants and herdsmen are advancing from having sufficient foods and clothing to being fairly well-off. Therefore, we should grasp the current favorable opportunities to accelerate the pace of conducting organizational reform and setting up an overall service system. It is urgent to vigorously develop the "dragon-shaped economy" characterized by having peasant households become shareholders of companies, linking enterprises with production bases, combining production and processing with marketing, and making trade, industry, agriculture, animal husbandry, and science a coordinate process. The governments at various levels should positively change functions and work style, intensify service, and bring into full play their functions for serving the rural and pastoral areas, the peasants, and

the herdsmen. Comrade Wu Liji set forth specific opinions on working out necessarily relaxed policies to encourage office cadres, science professionals, and technicians to positively make contributions at overall service organizations.

Inner Mongolia Promotes More Women To Leadership Roles

OW1503012894 Beijing XINHUA in English 0116 GMT 15 Mar 94

[Text] Huhhot, March 15 (XINHUA)—The Inner Mongolia autonomous region, north China, has been promoting more women to leading positions in recent years.

Official sources here said the region now has 243,000 women cadres—34.2 percent of all the cadres in the autonomous region. Some 55,000 of the women are from ethnic minorities.

Women also make up 23 percent of the regional people's congress members and 17.5 percent of the regional committee members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the sources said.

The region has set up a computer data bank to provide lists of possible women candidates for various positions.

The region also sees to it that women cadres are given proper opportunities to receive professional training and further education, so that they can be more qualified to lead.

Inner Mongolian Port Cities Benefit From Opening Up

OW1503083094 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 15 Mar 94

[Text] Hohhot, March 15 (XINHUA)—Nine cities along the border areas in Hulun Buir League, north China's Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, have emerged as world trading centers.

Bordering on Russia and Mongolia, the league was approved in 1988 to be built into an experimental zone for China's economic structural reform.

It has since then built nine port cities with modern railway, highway and airport connections and opened more than 10 tourist routes leading to Russia and Mongolia.

In 1993, the trade volume handled by the nine cities added up to 804 million Swiss francs, a hefty 120 percent rise from 1992.

Overseas economic and technological cooperations in the region have also expanded to involve Japan, the Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Singapore, Switzerland, the United States, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan.

Last year, the region implemented 151 such cooperation contracts, totalling 60.21 million Swiss francs. It also used 72 million yuan in foreign funds to build 44 joint ventures.

In addition, the number of foreign tourists in the league topped 100,000 people, with a total turnover of 65 million yuan, including 400,000 U.S. dollars.

Standard of Living Increases for Inner Mongolian Herdsmen

OW1503083494 Beijing XINHUA in English 0824 GMT 15 Mar 94

[Text] Hohhot, March 15 (XINHUA)—The living standards of herdsmen in north China's Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region have improved markedly in recent years.

Official sources here said that nearly 90 percent of the region's 420,000 herdsmen families, who once lived as nomads, have settled down in permanent housing.

In 1993, the income for each of the region's 1.895 million pastoral population averaged 1,164 yuan.

An official survey shows that there were 58 television sets, 36 motorcycles and 47 sets of windmill power generators per 100 families.

Rising living standards are the result of much improved farm conditions, the sources said.

Since 1987, the region has upgraded nearly two million ha [hectare] of poor grassland into high-yielding pastures and built irrigation facilities on 80,000 ha of pastures.

The region has also built 32.87 million square m of barns, which now accommodate 80 percent of its farm stock.

On average, every 38 herdsmen families now possess a feed warehouse and every 13 families a set of feed harvesting and processing machines, according to the sources.

The sources said all these have helped put herdsmen in a better position to combat snow, frost and other natural disasters.

With the improvement in efficiency in stock raising, the sources said, some 300,000 herdsmen in the region have given up herding for industrial or commercial positions.

Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region To Improve Local Economy

OW2003081594 Beijing XINHUA in English 0610 GMT 20 Mar 94

[Text] Hohhot, March 20 (XINHUA)—In the next few years, northern China's Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region aims to improve its people's living standard to the front rank of all China's localities.

That is the aim of a blueprint called "Stepping Into the Front Rank," which will be implemented from this year, according to the autonomous regional government.

Officials say the aim was made in line with one of Deng Xiaoping's speeches in 1987 on the future development of the autonomous region. Officials quoted him as saying that Inner Mongolia might well "step into the front rank" in the future since it has a vast grassland and a relatively sparse population.

Agriculture, animal husbandry, coal, electricity, metallurgical industry, petrochemical industry, construction materials industry, wool spinning industry and forestry will be developed as leading sectors to boost the locality as one of China's major producing areas in basic industries.

Officials say Inner Mongolia is facing a rare development opportunity now as the central government, stressing the development of remote areas inhabited by ethnic minority nationalities, has brought in a series of preferential policies for them.

In addition, they say enterprises producing raw materials will become more competitive in national market as China has freed the price of most energy and raw materials.

Other favorable conditions for the region's growth include its closeness to Beijing and Tianjin cities and neighboring to northeast and northwest China. And the past 40 years of construction have laid a certain material basis, local officials said.

According to the plan, this year the autonomous region is to raise its total output value of agriculture and animal husbandry to 20.5 billion yuan, up 6 percent over 1993. Grain production will be maintained at more than 10 billion kg and heads of livestock are to reach 56.50 million.

A dozen model townships and villages will be set up as examples to become prosperous ahead of others.

By the end of this century, major bases for the production of corn, wheat, soybean and beef will be established.

A dozen major thermal power plants will be expanded to convert more coal into electricity. The electricity will then be transmitted to neighboring areas which now use most of the coal rather than electricity shipped in from Inner Mongolia.

Further reforms will be carried out in state enterprises as a way to revive them. And more local specialized markets will come into being, covering grain, fur and leather, meat, medicinal herbs, wood, coal, iron and steel, construction materials, oil and textile products.

XINHUA Lists Richest Towns, Villages in Inner Mongolia

OW2003162394 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508
GMT 20 Mar 94

[Text] Hohhot, March 20 (XINHUA)—The gross domestic production of 39 towns and seven villages each exceeded 100 million yuan, and that of 159 villages exceeded 10 million yuan over the past year, according to a recent announcement by north China's Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.

One of the towns on the list is Qiaobao, in the suburbs of Hohhot, the regional capital. It made 670 million yuan from farming and manufacturing last year and was listed among the "top 100 towns in China" by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Civil Affairs.

The village now supplies millions of tons of vegetables, meat, fish, eggs and milk to the regional capital each year and operates 1,491 enterprises in garment making, breeding, soft drinks, and foodstuffs as against only a brick kiln in the past.

In 1993, residents in the town earned 3,183 yuan on average and the housing space averaged 37 square meters per person.

Another name on the top of the list is Gongnong Village on the outskirts of Chifeng City. In fact, it has won the title of the richest village in Inner Mongolia for three consecutive years since 1990.

The small village now owns 17 large enterprises in machinery, cable, construction materials, drinks and building industries. Its almond drink won a gold medal at the first national fair of light industrial products.

In 1993, the village's agricultural and industrial output value exceeded 100 million yuan, and the villagers' average income reached 2,000 yuan.

Hedong town in the suburbs of Baotou, a major iron and steel center in north China, is also on the top of the list. Its agricultural and industrial output value hit 410 million yuan in 1993.

Now there are 1,300 enterprises, including a fine hotel with an investment of 10 million yuan, a joint venture flour mill with an investment of 70 million yuan, a joint venture porcelain company with an investment of 100 million yuan and the second largest farm products marketplace in Baotou.

In 1993, the output value for each of eight of these enterprises exceeded 10 million yuan, and that for each of 14 others exceeded five million yuan.

The town is now among the 300 towns with the biggest industrial base in China. The average annual income for its residents was 1,800 yuan in 1993.

Inner Mongolian Herdsmen Increase Annual Incomes

OW1603105194 Beijing XINHUA in English 1024
GMT 16 Mar 94

[Text] Hohhot, March 16 (XINHUA)—More than 400,000 herdsmen in northern China's Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region reported an average annual income of over 1,500 yuan last year, with the most at 4,000 yuan.

Statistics from the autonomous regional government show that this upper one-fourth of the total number of herdsmen in the region are living more comfortably than in the past.

Most of the herdsmen who have become well off have cultivated their own pastures and grasslands with good irrigation facilities, silages and permanent livestock shelters. These facilities have made them better able to resist natural disasters.

Statistics show that the number of new and hybrid livestock totalled 27.58 million, or 54.65 percent, of all livestock in the region. The improvement of new species of domestic animals has highly raised the returns of animal husbandry.

In the past, large animals were few and most livestock consisted of small animals of lower species, local officials said.

In addition, they said that the introduction of a contract system greatly improved herdsmen's enthusiasm in grooming fields and grassland. Science and technology service stations were also established in almost every township (sumu) to provide training in new techniques to local herdsmen.

As a result, the total number of livestock reached 55.78 million head last year, up 197,800 over the previous year. The general output value of animal husbandry topped 6.48 billion yuan, an increase of 41,900 yuan over 1992.

Officials said the net income of all the herdsmen in the autonomous region increased by an average of over 100 yuan last year.

Forest Shelter Belt Project Progresses in Inner Mongolia

OW1603105294 Beijing XINHUA in English 1018
GMT 16 Mar 94

[Text] Hohhot, March 16 (XINHUA)—The Inner Mongolia section of the north China shelter belt project, known as the Green Great Wall, has yielded good biological and economic returns over 15 years of construction, according to local officials here today.

The official from the region's Forestry Department said that, since 1986, the region has planted a total of 3.2 million ha [hectare] of trees on farms, pastures, barren mountains and deserts.

These trees are now protecting 65 percent of the 1.53 million ha of farmland in the region's major cereal-producing area from sandstorms.

The forest coverage of these areas has risen from 5.5 percent to 20.8 percent.

More than 667,000 ha of pastures in the region are now also under the protection of windbreaks.

Even in Horqin and Mu Us, the region's two largest deserts, the forest coverage has gone up to 20 percent.

Since 1986, the regional government has invested 633.73 million yuan and 136.72 labor days in the greening campaign, which forms part of a national program to build a shelterbelt in northern China.

The region will go on greening mountains and deserts that are farther from human inhabitation.

Meanwhile, the region will plant more orchards, which promise greater short-term benefits and can help local farmers prosper faster and in a more direct way.

Tianjin Secretary Holds Talks With Deputies

SK1503135794 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 4
Mar 94 p 1

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, Gao Dezhan, secretary of the municipal party committee, discussed the government work report in the capacity of a deputy along with delegation from Heping District and jointly discussed with them the major plans for invigorating Tianjin. He stressed in his speech: Party and government leading cadres at all levels should firmly cultivate a mass viewpoint, conscientiously implement the mass line, exert utmost efforts to do practical things for the masses, try by all possible means to do practical things for enterprises, fully mobilize the enthusiasm of the broad masses of people, further pool the efforts of all sectors, work with one heart and one mind, seek development with all-out efforts, and create brilliant achievements in Tianjin.

After listening to speeches given by several deputies, Gao Dezhan said: All of you have great confidence in Tianjin's development prospects and unanimously held that the development objectives defined by the municipal authorities are encouraging, in conformity with Tianjin's reality, and fully reflect the will of the people across the municipality. This has strengthened the confidence of the municipal party committee and the municipal government in doing their work well. Certainly, to realize the development objectives and comprehensively fulfill all tasks of this year, we will face many difficulties. This requires our painstaking efforts to successfully carry out all fields of work. The most important is that leading cadres at all levels should firmly bear in mind the fundamental purpose of wholeheartedly serving the people under the new situation. It is necessary to fully understand that strengthening the flesh-blood ties

between the party and the masses of people is a fundamental political issue. Even all things change, the original aim will not change. We must not slightly slacken our efforts in this fundamental issue or forget it under any circumstances. The people's feelings and complaints are the most important because they directly affect the success or failure of our work. If we do a good job in resolving this issue, we will overcome all difficulties and make our undertakings more invigorating.

Gao Dezhan said: We must carry out all party and government tasks and all activities for the sake of the people and uphold Comrade Xiaoping's "three criteria," particularly the things that are conducive for raising the people's living standards. Therefore, party committees and governments at all levels should regard the immediate interests of the people as a matter of prime importance and as the fundamental starting and resting points for doing all work. All issues that affect the basic living standards of the people should be regarded as the major and urgent matters. No one is allowed to treat them indifferently or adopt an unconcerned attitude. Through our efforts, we should help the people eliminate misgivings, seek benefits, enable them to enjoy real benefits and see the hopes.

Gao Dezhan stressed: The masses are the sources of strength and the foundation for achieving success. The working class and the masses of people across the municipality are the masters, the mainstay, and main forces for invigorating Tianjin and creating brilliant achievements. The past brilliant achievements were created by the people across the municipality and the new historical chapter must also be written by them. Leaders at all levels must truly and wholeheartedly rely on the broad masses of people, go to the grass roots and the masses while doing each and every work, organize the masses, boost their enthusiasm, respect their will, and give full play to their pioneering spirit. This is essential for implementing the party's basic line and doing all tasks well, and should be regarded as one of the important criteria for evaluating leading cadres at all levels.

Gao Dezhan said: The higher the enthusiasm of the masses is, the more concern the leading cadres at all levels should give to the masses, particularly those with difficulties in their living standards. Tianjin has good traditions for doing practical things for the masses. We should continue to display this good tradition, and unceasingly enhance the level of doing practical things. When doing practical things, the thing of prime importance is to do it with real efforts, turn all things we managed into a success, and enable the masses to enjoy real benefits. To do practical things, the most important is to unceasingly raise the income of urban and rural people under the premise of deepening reform, developing production, improving management, and raising efficiency, and let the people have money in their pockets. This is a major matter which the party committees and governments at all levels should do.

Gao Dezhan stressed in particular: Doing practical things for enterprises is also very important. Doing practical things for enterprises and the masses is an issue with two aspects. When enterprises are invigorating, the workers will become prosperous; when enterprises are not successfully managed, Tianjin will have no hope and the living standards of the broad masses of workers will be hard to improve. We should try by all possible means to invigorate enterprises. Well-managed enterprises should become more invigorating and difficult enterprises should have a turn for the better. Pertinent departments at all levels, departments dealing with comprehensive work, and administrative law-enforcing departments should further enhance the concept of serving enterprises, change functions, streamline organs, change work style, do practical things for enterprises on their own initiative, help them solve problems, provide timely help, change their operational mechanism, and create a good external environment for enterprises. Enterprises should also use reform as a motivation, strive to successfully readjust structure, develop products, strengthen management, conduct technological transformation, train workers, build leading bodies, deeply tap potential, and improve their own skills.

Gao Dezhan stressed in conclusion: The masses are the foundation of society and enterprises are the foundation of the economy. As long as we exert utmost efforts to do practical things for the masses, try by all possible means to do practical things for enterprises, and rely on the strength and wisdom of the masses of people, we will surely make the work of Tianjin a success.

Tianjin Secretary Attends Closing of CPPCC Session

SK1603095194 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO 6 Mar 94 in Chinese pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] The second session of the ninth Tianjin Municipal Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] successfully ended on the morning 5 March.

Li Changxing, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee, presided over the closing ceremony.

Seated on the rostrum were Liu Jinfeng, chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee; Huang Yanzhi, Chen Ruyu, Liao Canhui, Lu Huansheng, Chen Peilie, Wang Jitao, Zhang Zhaoruo, and Chen Shuxun, vice chairmen of the committee; and Guo Jinhou, secretary general of the committee.

Leading comrades of the municipal party, government, and military organizations, including Gao Dezhan, Zhang Lichang, Li Jianguo, Li Shenglin, and Yang Zhihua, attended the closing ceremony for congratulations and were seated in the front row on the rostrum. [passage omitted]

Tianjin Municipal Government To Promote Agriculture

OW1603120294 Beijing XINHUA in English 1136
GMT 16 Mar 94

[Text] Tianjin, March 16 (XINHUA)—Farmers in the rural areas of northern China's Tianjin city will earn more owing to a huge project program to be launched by the municipal government.

The project is expected to bring a total increase of 300 million yuan to farmers, according to an official from the municipal government.

The project program, expected to be finished within three years, aims at producing more high-quality rice, wheat, vegetables, fruit, beef cattle, cotton, rare and precious fowls and aquatic products by adopting advanced science and technology in agricultural production.

Meanwhile, the city will develop new chemical preparations for the growth of plants, poultry and aquatic products.

Tianjin To Implement High-Technology Program

HK1603134694 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in English 0840 GMT 16 Mar 94

[Text] Tianjin, March 16 (CNS)—Tianjin plans to implement an ambitious programme on utilization of new and high technology starting from this year, according to the director of the municipal Science and Technology Commission, Mr. Liang Su.

The programme aims at building up ten new and high-tech industries each striving for an annual output of RMB [renminbi] 500 million or more within five years, promoting the development of such industries in the city and ultimately realizing RMB 10 billion in output value earned from this sector, enabling the city to lead the country in this field.

Items listed in the programme include nickel and hydrogen batteries, computers, corticoids, new farming chemicals and automated machine tools. Some of these items have had an output value of over RMB 100 million.

The programme, now underway, has the aim of reaching an output value of RMB 800 million to RMB 1 billion this year.

Tianjin To Develop Geothermal Energy Resources

OW1703141494 Beijing XINHUA in English 1355
GMT 17 Mar 94

[Text] Tianjin, March 17 (XINHUA)—Northern China's Tianjin city will develop its subterranean heat resources to meet the increasing demand for energy.

This was announced by an official from the Tianjin municipal government at a recent conference.

The city, rich in geothermal energy sources, has reserves of underground hot water estimated at 7.876 billion cubic meters.

Baodi County, north of Tianjin city, has the biggest reserves of the city's subterranean hot water, which cover a total area of 8,700 sq km. Ten of these heat fields, extending to 3,074 square kilometers, are especially rich in underground heat resources.

The underground hot water, with temperatures between 25 and 150 degrees centigrade, is widely used in the city's timber manufacturing, home heating, domestic hot water supplies, greenhouses, warm water swimming pools, and scientific experiments.

The Ministry of Geology and Mineral Resources has so far invested tens of millions of yuan in exploration of the city's underground heat resources. The United Nations Development Program has also invested five million U.S. dollars in the exploration.

The city has by now tapped more than 250 underground hot water reservoirs. The deepest involved drilling to a depth of 3,654 meters and the hottest is 98 degrees centigrade.

The city uses about 38 million cubic meters of underground hot water annually, with thermal energy equal to that produced by 2.5 million tons of coal.

Tianjin is one of the biggest underground heat energy centres in China. More than 140 overseas experts have visited the city to exchange views on the exploration of underground heat resources.

Business people from the United States, Iceland, France, Italy, New Zealand and Japan have expressed interest in investing in the development of the city's subterranean heat resources.

A Tianjin-Hong Kong venture was set up earlier this year to exploit this resource.

So far more than 80 countries and regions have explored and made use of their own underground heat energy resources.

Tianjin Port Increases Pace of Transport Construction

OW2103075194 Beijing XINHUA in English 0656
GMT 21 Mar 94

[Text] Tianjin, March 21 (XINHUA)—Tianjin, the biggest port city in north China, will pool more than 800 million yuan to boost its booming transport construction this year.

According to a local transport construction planning official, Tianjin will be built into a transport hub connected with most of the big cities across the country and around the world by the end of the century.

So far, a fast, efficient transport system by air, land and sea has taken initial shape in the city, he said.

In 1993, the city reported a total shipping cargo throughput of 37 million tons, with rail transport totaling over 90 million tons.

The gross export value through the port city last year added up to 12.5 billion U.S. dollars, and more than 33 million people came into China or went abroad by way of Tianjin.

Tianjin, open to navigation for more than 2,000 years, boasts a favorable geographic position in the development of China's market economy.

Since the founding of New China, the city has invested more than four billion yuan to construct and expand the port. The Tianjin port now has more than 130 berths, including 47 ten-thousand-ton berths.

It is also a container shipping port, with the largest annual handling capacity in China. It has business ties with more than 160 countries and regions throughout the world and has at least 30 scheduled shipping routes.

Transportation on land has also been brisk, and a network of railways and highways has been built to link Tianjin with both the coastal boom cities and the inland ones.

In addition to the country's main railway lines passing through the city, there is also a length of 136 kilometers of local railways which joins the port to the district areas.

Also, seven highways of national standard and one 142-km expressway link Tianjin to the country's capital of Beijing and the Tanggu Port Area. Roads in the city add up to 4088 kilometers in total length.

Now, it is only a 1.5-hour drive to get from downtown Tianjin to Beijing, a 30-minute drive to the Tianjin port and a 10-minute drive to the airport.

The city's air transport has also gained momentum over the past few years. The Tianjin airport has opened 198 scheduled flights to 28 domestic cities and to many countries and regions around the world, including the Republic of Korea, Russia, Japan, Ukraine and Hong Kong.

It has an annual passenger transport capacity of two million people and a capacity for 80,000 tons in cargo. The figures are expected to double by the year 2000.

Thanks to the efforts made in developing the rural traffic and transport system, highways are available to more

than 3,800 villages in its suburbs. Foreign-funded companies are also emerging in the remote villages.

In addition, the city also has an underground oil pipeline of 203 kilometers that helps to ease the pressure of loading and unloading oil tankers in the Tianjin port.

Auto Industry Becoming Pillar of Tianjin's Economy

OW1503012394 Beijing XINHUA in English 0109 GMT 15 Mar 94

[Text] Tianjin, March 15 (XINHUA)—The auto industry of north China's Tianjin Municipality, centering on the production of Xiali sedan cars introduced from Japan, has burgeoned rapidly.

Tianjin first imported production technology and equipment from the Daihatsu Motor Co., Ltd., of Japan in 1986 to produce a type of midget car named Xiali.

During the past eight years, growing market demand and unceasing expansion of its production scale has made the auto industry Tianjin's number one profit-earner.

Some 50,000 Xiali sedans rolled off the production line in 1993 alone, with output value and profits both holding first place among all of the city's industrial sectors.

The flourishing of the auto industry has also stimulated development of many related local economic sectors.

At present, Tianjin lays claim to the title of the country's second largest sedan producer after Shanghai, which produces Volkswagen Santanas in cooperation with Germany.

Since 1990, Xiali sedan cars have been in great demand on the domestic market due mainly to the rapid development of China's taxi service, according to the manager of the Tianjin auto marketing company.

With the advantage of low prices and low operating costs, Xiali sedans account for the majority of cars in taxi service.

Half of the 100,000 Xiali cars already sold have been put into taxi service all over the country, and many have been bought directly by individual taxi drivers, the manager said.

Tianjin Municipality has stressed further input to develop its Xiali auto industry. Innovation and extension projects are under way.

By the year 1995, annual output will be increased to 150,000 and the usage rate of domestically-made spare parts will reach 85 percent.

Taipei Withdraws From CITES Standing Committee Meeting*OW2103075694 Taipei CNA in English 0740 GMT
21 Mar 94*

[By Hao Hsueh-ching and Sofia Wu]

[Text] Geneva, March 21 (CNA)—A Republic of China [ROC] delegation to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) Standing Committee meeting has decided not to attend the proceedings.

"After careful consideration, we have decided not to attend the CITES meeting to avoid possible embarrassment that might arise from facing mainland Chinese delegates," said Li San-wei, head of the nine-member Taiwan delegation which arrived in Geneva Sunday [20 March] to dissuade the CITES from imposing trade sanctions on Taiwan over wildlife conservation issues.

"Nevertheless," Li said, "we'll grasp every informal opportunity to explain our conservation efforts to delegates from other countries." Li is also deputy director of the ROC Council of Agriculture's Forestry Department.

The CITES meeting, which opened Monday, will discuss rhinoceros and tiger conservation as well as review progress in wildlife conservation in Mainland China, South Korea, Yemen and Taiwan.

Although Taiwan is not a CITES member, CITES Standing Committee Chairman Murray Hosking had hoped Taiwan would attend the Geneva meeting as an observer.

As Mainland China, a CITES member, has consistently claimed sovereignty over Taiwan and sought to downgrade Taiwan in international arenas, Taiwan delegates decided not to attend any formal CITES Standing Committee sessions here. Even if Taiwan delegates were to attend such sessions, they would not be allowed to speak.

The Taiwan delegates, however, will take part in non-government organizations (NGO) sessions to be sponsored by the CITES Standing Committee in connection with its formal annual meeting. During the NGO sessions, Li Ling-ling, a zoology professor at National Taiwan University, will detail Taiwan's efforts to end illegal trade in protected wildlife products.

Representatives from three private Taiwan conservation organizations will also speak in the NGO sessions, stressing Taiwan's determination to eliminate illegal wildlife trade.

Before coming to Geneva, the Taiwan delegates attended a March 14-18 CITES Asian region conference in Jerusalem.

CITES To Decide on Trade Sanctions 25 Mar*OW2203082794 Taipei CNA in English 0723 GMT
22 Mar 94*

[By Hao Hsueh-ching and Y. C. Tsai]

[Text] Geneva, March 21 (CNA)—The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) will decide whether to call for trade sanctions against Taiwan on March 25, CITES Standing Committee Chairman Murray Hosking said Monday [21 March].

Hosking pointed out that the committee, which opened its meeting in Geneva Monday, will discuss on Tuesday the alleged trade in rhino horn and tiger bone in Taiwan, Mainland China, Hong Kong, South Korea, and Yemen.

Hosking pledged that the committee would take into account Taiwan's progress in wildlife protection before making a final decision on trade sanctions.

Taiwan police reportedly visited 519 herbal medicine stores out of 8,000 on the island March 15-17 and found seven selling rhino horn powder and 27 selling tiger bone.

The findings run counter to allegations by Britain's Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA), which claimed that rhino horn powder and tiger bone are still available at more than half of all Chinese medicine shops in Taiwan.

Meanwhile, during a meeting of non-government organizations (NGO) following the CITES Standing Committee meeting on Monday, EIA aired a 20-minute videotape which said more than 90 percent of the rhinoceros killed in South Africa were for the Taiwan market.

The Earth Island Institute (EII) and the World Wildlife Fund also said Taiwan, Mainland China, Hong Kong, South Korea, and Yemen conduct trade in illegal wildlife products.

Li San-wei, deputy director of the Forestry Department under Taiwan's Council of Agriculture and leader of the Taiwan delegation to the NGO meeting, noted that he was unable to rebut EIA's accusation as he spoke before the videotape was shown.

"How could they verify their claims," Li asked.

Another delegation member, Chairman Ted Ting of the Beautiful Taiwan Foundation, worried that the shocking videotape would increase the chances that Taiwan will be slapped with CITES sanctions.

Moreover, Ting noted, any CITES decision will strongly influence the United States, which will make a similar decision next month.

In order to avoid an economic boycott, Taiwan will ask delegates from other countries to help defend its wildlife conservation efforts at the CITES Standing Committee's Tuesday meeting, Li said.

As a non-CITES member, Taiwan could only attend the EIA-sponsored NGO meeting.

Gorbachev Meets Minister of Foreign Affairs Chien

OW2103080994 Taipei CNA in English 0752 GMT 21 Mar 94

[By Debbie Kuo]

[Text] Taipei, March 21 (CNA)—The pen is mightier than the sword, Mikhail Gorbachev, former president of the now defunct Soviet Union said here Monday [21 March].

"Any attempts to solve problems with weapons have failed," he said, noting that he expects to see the eventual unification of China conducted "in a peaceful manner."

Gorbachev, his wife and an eight member entourage arrived in Taipei Sunday for a six-day visit at the invitation of the UNITED DAILY NEWS newspaper.

Commenting on his visit to Taiwan, Gorbachev said "the world has changed, and my visit here is a proof of it."

"The route from Moscow to Taiwan was once an impossible journey," Wang Ti-wu, founder of the newspaper said at a welcome dinner Sunday.

"The journey has been realized as a result of the new way of thought created by president Gorbachev," Wang said.

This is Gorbachev's first trip to East Asia since he resigned as president in 1991 after the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Gorbachev and wife met with Foreign Affairs Minister Chien Fu Monday morning over lunch at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Chien and Gorbachev exchanged views on world affairs and future prospects for Taiwan-Russian relations.

Chien praised Gorbachev as a man of vision and open-mindedness. The liberalization movement Gorbachev initiated made him a great reformer whose vision changed his country and the rest of the world, Chien said.

Gorbachev, who presided over the end of the Cold War, the breakaway of the Soviet satellites in Eastern Europe, and the beginning of an end to the US-Russian arms

race, will give his first speech in Taipei entitled "The World in My Eyes" Monday afternoon at the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall.

Later in the day, Gorbachev and party will meet with Premier Lien Chan at the Executive Yuan and will attend a dinner hosted by Lien in their honor.

The 65-year-old Gorbachev, who led the "perestroyka" and "glasnost" reforms in his country in the 80s, will speak on "the reforms and challenge of Russia" at the Grand Hyatt Taipei Tuesday.

The Russian statesman, who refers to himself as a columnist, said upon arrival at Chiang Kai-shek International Airport that he hopes to meet as many politicians, merchants and students as possible during his stay in Taiwan, "so I can get to know the Chinese people better."

Gorbachev is scheduled to meet with President Li Teng-hui on Wednesday and visit the Legislative Yuan Thursday.

Executive Yuan Appoints New Vice Defense Minister, Others

OW2103070094 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 26 Feb 94 p 2

[Text] At its session on 24 February, the Executive Yuan approved the resignation of Yuan Sung-hsi as political vice minister of education. It also removed Yang Chao-hsiang from his post as administrative vice minister of education and Lieutenant General Luo Wen-shan from his post as administrative vice minister of national defense for appointment to other posts. It appointed Yang Chao-hsiang political vice minister of education and Lt. Gen. Kuo Ta-chan administrative vice minister of national defense.

Yang Chao-hsiang, male, is 46 years old. He holds a doctorate in vocational education from the Pennsylvania State University. He has served as head of the Department of Technological and Vocational Education under the Ministry of Education.

Kuo Ta-chan, male, is 56 years old. He was a 1960 class student at the Army Academy and a 1983 class student of the Armed Forces College, studying military strategies. He has served as president of the Political Welfare School and commander of the Army's 10th Army Group with the rank of lieutenant general.

The Executive Yuan also approved the appointment of Chen Chi-nan as vice chairman of the Council for Cultural Planning and Development of the Executive Yuan and Yi Ching-chun as commissioner of the Taiwan Provincial Council.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

23 MAR 1994

